The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864. No. 31.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb. 1, 1864. 6m

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.: also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty. Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS:

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M. Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE. Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please. PETER THORN, Keeper of the Cemetery. March 12, '60.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get this MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS. SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid STOCK OF SPRING GOODS. The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description. SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOES, of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles. April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

BOOTS AND SHOES: SHOES AND BOOTS.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned has just laid in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest profits possible. His assortment embraces double-soled CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men, CAVALRY BOOTS, all kinds of BOOTS FOR BOYS, with a large assortment of SHOES FOR LADIES also for CHILDREN. He has selected his stock with care, suited as he thinks exactly to the wants of this market—and additions will constantly be made as the trade may require. The goods he offers are not only well made, and of good materials, but embrace the latest styles. Particular attention will always be paid to these points.

Remember the place—YORK STREET, nearly opposite the Bank. Call and see for yourselves.

The boot and shoe-making business is carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM SHILLENN. Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied. STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY. Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq., IN NEW OXFORD, we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description. A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN. New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for work. Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS. Dec. 14, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States. Nov. 24, 1862.

A FRESH ARRIVAL of BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS. Cheap for cash. Call and see. J. L. HOLTZWORTH. Jan. 11, 1864.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

BUFFALO SHOES.—A superior article of Over Shoes, for sale at the store of ROW & WOODS.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES at J. M. ROWE'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S

POETRY.

THE RING MY MOTHER WORE.

BY LOUIS DELL.

The earth has many treasures rare,
In gems and golden ore;
My heart hath one, more precious far—
The ring my mother wore.
I saw it first, when I, a child,
Was playing by her side;
She told me then, 'twas father's gift
When she became his bride.

I saw it oft in sorrow's hours
Which marked the after years—
When shining on the soft white hand
That wiped away my tears.
And, oh! I saw it once again
When on her dying bed,
She lifted up her hand in prayer,
And laid it on my head.

Beside that bed, where fell my tears,
The ring to me was given;
She placed it on my hand and said,
"We'll meet again in heaven!"
I kissed the cheek I oft had pressed,
From which the rose had fled,
And bowed with grief stood motherless,
Alone beside the dead.

Among the blest in realms above,
Where sorrows are unknown,
O may I meet my mother dear,
No more to weep alone.
Her dying words of love and faith,
I'll cherish evermore,
Within the heart which holds so dear
The ring my mother wore.

NAME IN THE SAND.

Alone I walked on the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year and day;
And onward from the spot, I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought, 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to me no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the water in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands,
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For honor or for shame.

MISCELLANY.

HON. ANDREW G. MILLER, OF WISCONSIN.

Judge Miller is a native of Pennsylvania, and when appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin, in 1838, was a resident of Gettysburg, Adams county. He has many relatives and attached friends in this State, who will be glad to learn that the recent attempt of his political enemies in Wisconsin to have him impeached by Congress has signally failed, the Judiciary Committee of the House having unanimously reported against the memorials containing the charge and specifications against him. The *National Intelligencer*, on this subject, remarks:

"We had the pleasure two or three weeks ago of stating that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives had reported unanimously against certain memorials praying the impeachment of the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, United States Judge for the district of Wisconsin, on certain charges set forth, and that the House had confirmed the report of the committee. We think it, however, due to the character of a magistrate who has so long worn the ermine with honor to copy into our columns the annexed extracts from an article on the subject which we find in the Milwaukee *News*, which paper announces the satisfaction with which the acquital of the Judge was received there:

"Immediately on the announcement of the presentation of the memorials (says the *News*) and of their reference to the Judiciary Committee, Judge Miller addressed a note to the committee, requesting that, in case the committee required it, he would without delay present such testimony as may be deemed necessary to refute the charges. The memorials, it seems, were composed of such a confused mass that the committee required them to be reduced to a specific and comprehensive shape. That being done, the committee examined separately the charges and specifications, and, after full investigation, unanimously reported against the memorials.

"A petition from members of the State Legislature gave the matter additional influence. But the representation of those memorialists, 'that they have learned with much satisfaction that a memorial has been presented to the House of Representatives for the impeachment of Judge Andrew G. Miller,' with the confession 'that they are without personal knowledge of the facts charged,' induced many men to consider these parts of the memorial more jocular than serious. But a large number of those memorialists forwarded statements that they had not signed their names to the memorial desiring the impeachment of Judge Miller; but upon representation that he would be impeached, they signed it from a sense of justice, on account of the only request contained in it 'that your honorable body shall give the matter a careful and thorough as well as a full investigation.' In compliance with this request, and in justice to the judge, the committee obtained from the House leave to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath. The testimony heard before committee flatly denied the charges, or fully satisfied the committee of their want of merit. During the whole time the Judge continued at his post in this city, in the daily discharge of his official duties.

"The attempt to impeach Judge Miller is pronounced an unjustifiable persecution and a great outrage. The Judge came to Wisconsin with the commission, from President Van Buren, of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory, in the month of December, 1838. He was Territorial Judge until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1848. As such Judge he disposed of about eight thousand cases, besides holding, with the other judges, nine annual terms of the Supreme Court of the Territory. On the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union he was appointed by President Polk to the office of Judge of the United States for the Wisconsin district.—As such Judge he has disposed of about seven thousand cases. In his long service of over twenty-five years, he has established the reputation of an able, faithful, and upright Judge. He has done more than any other man to mould the judicial policy of the State, and to sustain the legitimate business and trade of the people of the State. But he, having become advanced in years, and like the venerable Chief Justice Taney, not being willing at this time either to die or resign, a combination attempted to make a vacancy by the process of impeachment. It is probable that they supposed that an old judge, supporting the Constitution of the United States and administering all constitutional laws without fear or favor, and bearing the political reputation of a Democrat, might be disposed of by impeachment. But in this they have been egregiously disapponted. They have been taught by the Judiciary Committee, composed of six Republicans and three Democrats, the salutary lesson that there are men in all political parties who have a due regard for honesty and integrity, and that such matters are above political consideration."

INTERFERENCE.

There are two remarkable facts brought to light by the publication of Gen. McClellan's Report. The first is, that the Western Virginia campaign, in which McClellan achieved such perfect success, was undertaken, carried forward, and finished by him without any orders of any kind from Washington. No one in that city seemed to have the slightest concern in the campaign; no one even ordered him to undertake it; but the General acting on his own responsibility, went to Western Virginia, and on his own plans drove out, captured, or destroyed one and another of the rebel armies until he had rescued the whole district. The other fact is, that to which we have before alluded, that the great campaign in Maryland, resulting in the victory at Antietam, was undertaken by Gen. McClellan on his own responsibility, conducted by him without order or interference from Washington, and resulted in complete success and glorious victory. The contrast between these two campaigns and the Peninsula campaign, in this respect, cannot fail to be noticed. In the latter the interference was constant and persistent.—Not only was the army reduced one-third, but after it was reduced the movements of Gen. McClellan were constantly hampered and obstructed by orders from Washington. The most minute details of his march were sometimes directed by the "commander-in-chief" in the White House. The President even tells him to look well to the effect of the Chickahominy on his position! And McClellan replies, with his unvarying courteous respect for the President, that the latter may rest assured he will not overlook a stream which has already given the army so much occupation! "Stretch your right wing to the north of Richmond," orders the Secretary of War. Why don't you *destroy that railroad? is the constant* complaining demand of the President. There was apparently no moment, from the time he left Washington till Halleck ordered him back, that Gen. McClellan had permission to exercise his own judgment, or dispose of the Army of the Potomac according to his views of what was best. It is curious and instructive to draw this contrast between the campaign in which he was managed by the politicians surrounding the President.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DR. BROWNSON ON LINCOLN.

The New York *Post* quotes the following from *Brownson's Review*:

"Mr. Lincoln evidently knows nothing of the philosophy of history, or of the higher elements of human nature. He imagines that men act only from low and interested motives, and does not suspect, because he does not feel, the presence of a heroic element, the element, Carlyle would call it, of hero-worship, that makes men admire and cling to, and uphold a bold, daring policy energetically proclaimed, firmly adhered to, and consistently acted on, though in the face and eyes of their interest. His soul seems made of leather, and incapable of any grand or noble emotion. Compared with the mass of men, he is a line of flat prose in a beautiful and spirited lyric. He lowers, he never elevates you. You leave his presence with your enthusiasm damped, your better feelings crushed, and your hopes cast to the winds. You ask not, can this man carry the nation through its terrible struggles? but can the nation carry this man through them, and not perish in the attempt?

"He never adopts a clear policy. When he hits upon a policy, substantially good in itself, he contrives to belittle it, besmear it, or in some way to render it mean, contemptible and useless. Even wisdom from him seems but folly. It is not his fault, but his misfortune. He is a good sort of man, with much natural shrewdness and respectable native abilities; but he is misplaced in the Presidential chair. He lives and moves in an order of thought, in a world many degrees below that in which a great man lives and moves. We blame him not because he is mole eyed and not eagle eyed, and that he has no suspicion of that higher region of thought and action in which lie the great interests and questions he is called upon to deal with as President of the United States. He has done as much as was in his power to make himself, and should be respected for what he has made himself, and the fault that he is not fit for his position is the fault of us who put him there. His only fault is, the misfortune of being *unconscious of his own unfitness for* his place."

☞ A German writer says: "Thieves are so scarce in that country, that the authorities are compelled to offer rewards for them."

Lincoln, we should think, might spare 40,000 of them from his party without the least inconvenience. He is sadly in want of revenue. Why not sell a few thousand of his thieves to Germany, and pocket the reward?

Attempt at Rape.—A negro by the name of Williams was committed to jail in this place yesterday morning for an attempt to commit rape on the body of a little white girl, *living with Mrs. Bayard. This is but a practical* step towards carrying out the new doctrine of "miscegenation" as taught by the Loyal Leagues.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

☞ There is but one cause for the high price of provisions, *and that is the war.* It has taken two millions of producers from the fields of industry, and made them wasteful consumers. Those who find the necessaries of life getting beyond their reach, and who are almost starving, may thank the war for it, and nothing else.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

The New York *Tribune* says, "*the nation is drifting steadily toward bankruptcy.* We are now in the grandest crisis of our national history; and we *choose dwarfs* to do the work which might well employ angels. Something must be done to stop the tendency to ruin, or the country is lost beyond redemption." This is strong language to come from a party organ. But who is to blame for allowing "the nation to drift into bankruptcy?" The administration have had things all their own way; not an obstacle has been interposed by the people of the North. After conducting the war for three years under such circumstances, the *Tribune* now admits that there is danger that "the country will be lost beyond redemption!" There may be one hope left. The time for a change is coming, and the people can, if they will, place men at the head of the Government and in Congress who are not dwarfs—men who understand the principles upon which the Government was founded, and who will endeavor to restore the Union.—*Patriot & Union.*

DARING IMPIETY.

There is a man by the name of Wiley, a member of Congress from Western Virginia, a Senator, we believe, who recently made a speech in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition. He closed his harrangue with the daring and shocking assertion that "if he believed the Bible sanctioned slavery, he would *curse* God and die." A moment's reflection is necessary to comprehend the full measure of the blasphemy of this remark, uttered in the Senate of the United States, and copied with commendation in leading republican papers. We are not supprised at it, for it is in the very spirit of the party to which Wiley belongs; but we copy it to ask if the wretch who uttered, and the party who approves it, are not fully prepared to resolve, as did their prototypes, the French Jacobins, that "there is no God," and that "death is an eternal sleep?" Both of these resolutions would pass the present Congress any day if dictated by the necessities of the party which the majorities of the two Houses represent.—*Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer.*

☞ *The great Abolition Orator*, Wendell Phillips, is a prime favorite at the White House, and no one receives as marked attention from "the government" and the "government's" satellites, as he; yet he has been laboring for years to effect a dissolution of the Union, and boasts of it too. In one of his Abolition harangues he uttered the following sentiment:

"I have no hope for a future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of the (white and black) races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world."

Another favorite of the old Joker is Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, who says:

"The history of the world's civilization is written in one word—what many are afraid to speak—which many are afraid to hear—and that is AMALGAMATION. In the far future, the negro will wash his face into paleness with the blood of the white man's veins."

And yet the paper announcing such sentiments is selected, in preference to others in the State of New York, as worthy of special patronage, by the present Administration!

☞ Lincoln's ten per cent. scheme has gained no friends by being considered among the people; and many cautious radical leaders are coming out against so monstrous and dangerous an experiment. Ashley, Republican from Ohio, made a speech in Congress last week, in which he took a decided stand against the plan.

He protested against the carrying out of any policy of reconstruction of States by the Executive, irrespective of the control of Congress. He wanted no such Executive precedent established—no such exercise of doubtful constitutional power. He opposed it now as he would were his opponents in possession of the government. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the conduct of Gen. Banks, saying that that officer's proclamation as to politics in Louisiana was an assumption of power, and an OUTRAGE on civil rights. The policy of that general (dictated by Lincoln) was in disregard of the wishes of the Free State men of that State.

What have we Gained?—What has the Nation gained by placing the friends of Abolition in power? A divided Union; a debt that weighs us down; the destruction of a million of able men and calls for more; a policy that keeps every town at work in the most earnest way, to find its "last man" and its "last dollar," and the towns are fast approaching that point. What have we *gained? Mourning* all over the land; a calamity such as the world has never witnessed. What shall we gain by keeping these men in power? Utter, irretrievable ruin. Freemen! For yourselves and your children are you called upon to act.—*Ex.*

☞ In New Orleans, Gen. Banks, by order of the "government" at Washington, is opening schools for the education of colored children, and providing libraries for the grown niggers. A tax is levied on every owner of real and personal property to keep the schools open one year, and an additional tax of $2 50 for every adult in the district for the library. In the same district are full two thousand white children who have not had the benefit of schools for a year. O, nigger, what crimes are not committed in thy name.

Mobbing Newspapers.—The Carbon *Democrat* says: "One of the Abolition papers printed in Easton thinks it is an 'infamous doctrine' to advocate the tearing out of Abolition printing office, in retaliation for injury done to Democratic offices. Infamous or not, such is becoming the fixed determination of the Democrats everywhere. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

Tobacco.—The farmers of Lancaster county are turning their attention to tobacco culture. One farmer has sold his crop, the product of three and a half acres, for $1,000. It is estimated that the crop raised in the county last year was worth $1,500,000. The price paid in Lancaster is from eight to twenty cents, as to quality.

☞ General Butler has lately enforced *the rights of colored travelers* to sit at the first table on steamers plying between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.—*Boston Herald.* Can that fail to make him President?

☞ Counterfeit one hundred dollar greenbacks are said to be in circulation.

WHO HAVE DECLARED AND FAVORED DISUNION?

"We hold that the secessionists could have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so some of the leading Republican journals told them—all in good faith. President Lincoln, Governor Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a convention of the States, which (and which only, as the disunionists well know,) would have had power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union."—*New York Tribune.*

There it is—says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*—the bold, undisguised declaration of Horace Greeley that not only himself, but President Lincoln and "nearly all" of the Republicans were in favor of a peaceful dissolution of the Union. Moreover, Greeley avers that they so told the secessionists. This, it is to be observed, is no declaration made some time ago, but is published in Monday's issue of the *Tribune.* There isn't a "loyal" sheet in the country which will have the hardihood to deny that Greeley has now made free confession of his guilty complicity with the Southern rebels, and charges Lincoln with being *particeps criminis.* When it is remembered that the Southern leaders in rebellion are charged with having been plotting the great revolt for years, it should be graven in characters of fire upon the memory of the American people, that with full cognizance of the designs of Davis, Yancey, Toombs & Co., *the leading Republicans* through their mouth-piece, assured them that they might peacefully dissolve. The strong fact demonstrated by this confession is that the Republican party really coveted the disruption of our glorious Union; it ardently thirsted for a division of the nation, rather than there should be any further participation of the South in the public councils. We have now the very key to the anti-slavery excitement which was fomented by radical journals and stump speakers. It sprung from no genuine hatred of slavery, and no genuine philanthropy for the negro, but was a mere engine used to bring about a separation. This was the real object of the statistics so often prepared by Wendell Phillips to show that both North and South would be bettered by dissolving political connection. This was the object of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated argument in favor of the right of even a segment of a State to revolutionize. This was the object of the bitter invectives in Congress against the South, closing with the taunt that "the South couldn't be kicked out of the Union." For this object such men as Thompson were imported to widen the breach, and such legislation as the "personal liberty bills" made chronic, and the foolish enthusiast John Brown urged on to his mad raid in Virginia. It may be asked what has brought about a change in the sentiments of these men? We reply that there is no real change. The terrible recoil after the firing on Sumter, scared the Abolitionists, and the hope now of utterly subjugating and crushing out the Southern people, placing negro soldiers over them, and sharing with these black troops in a general plunder of Southern estates, besides *the immediate enjoyment* of all the offices, emoluments and pickings incident to the war, make them for the present prate of Union, but at heart they are as honest and absolute traitors as they ever were.

A pretty set of fellows to be denouncing Jeff. Davis and the Confederates!

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

We learn from a gentleman from Monroe county that a party of drunken soldiers went to the office of the Monroe *Democrat* at Stroudsburg some time during last Saturday afternoon or evening and destroyed the greater portion of the material, throwing it into the street. If this is so, the Democrats of Monroe deserve to be trodden under foot if they do not call a County Meeting and deliberately proceed to root out the Abolition office "from stem to stern." The Democrats of Monroe are strong enough to drive every Black Republican in their midst clean out of the county, and they should never submit to this outrage without *retaliating.* The Monroe *Democrat* has been a moderate paper—a war paper rather than anything else and no reason on earth could be assigned why its publisher should not be permitted to pursue his business unmolested, *other than mean political hatred.* The men who committed this outrage were, of course, put up to it by Black Republican politicians. These should be made to suffer. The day when Democrats should quietly submit to outrages of this character, has gone by. *If the law will not protect them* in their rights of property they must protect themselves. And it is the duty of the Democrats everywhere to stand by their newspaper publishers—not only to defend their property, but to *strike back*, STRIKE BACK, we say. See how the Democrats behave in the Western States. There they *retaliate* by "carrying the war into Africa." There is no use in preaching to a pack of Heathens about preserving the public peace and respecting the law. That is throwing pearls to swine. They are deaf to all such appeals. Our only remedy for these outrages is in our own strong arms. Will the Democrats of Monroe apply it? They should compel the Black Republicans who instigated the dastardly outrage to make up the loss or submit to the consequences.—*Easton Argus.*

Female Recruits.—A Washington correspondent says the official records of the military authorities in that city show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered, and made to resume the garments of their sex. It is supposed that nearly all of these were in collusion with men who were examined by the surgeons and accepted, after which the fair ones substituted themselves and came on to the war. Curiously enough, over seventy of these martial demoiselles, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were seventeen officers' servants, in blue blouses and pants, who had to be clothed in calico and crinoline. Even a general, who has won many laurels in the war, had a handsome, fresh-looking "detailed man" acting as his clerk, whose real name turned out to be Mary Jane G——, and who has parents in Trenton who are estimable members of society. She said in excuse that she "wanted to see the world," and we think she has seen it to a considerable extent.—But wearers of brass coats and blue buttons will fascinate the fair sex—'tis a way they have the wide-world over.

☞ The English papers sneer at and ridicule George Thompson, and speak of him as a played out politician in his own country.

A WORD ABOUT "LOYALTY."

The word "Loyalty," as interpreted and applied by *ignorant and impudent* Abolitionists, has grown insufferably sickening to the senses of all decent men. This word has only come into fashion since the despotic rule of Abolition commenced, and was never heard of before, because among a free people the *slavish sentiment* it embodies had no existence, sought no expression. By all the standard lexicographers "Loyalty" is defined to be "*Fidelity to a Prince or Sovereign.*" It implies that kind of personal devotion to sovereigns, and their courts, to their babies, lackeys, millinery, and petticoats, which breaks out through the columns of the "Court Journals" of Europe. In those ill-governed lands the devotion of the people instead of being concentrated on a great fundamental law, which secures their rights and limits the power of their public servants, is frittered away upon crowned and spangled boobies, who "rule for their pleasure and plunder them for their profit." It is downright funny to read the toadyish stuff which newspapers print in such countries about the movements of His or Her majesty.—Every drive or drink that the King takes is recorded for the edification of his faithful subjects, and the squalls and smiles of the royal infants are not suffered to go without a chronicler. Even in England, which is blessed with a free press, and a free constitution, the servility of the newspapers, when royal personages are spoken of, is curious and amusing. The English have a snobbish love for pageantry—for the fanciful and splendid surroundings of royalty. They pay dearly for it, the affections of this most loyal people being now divided between the Queen and the nine interesting children, which in rapid sequence and with commendable punctuality she presented to the nation during her married life. They absolutely jingled the bells, and hung out the flags and made as great fools of themselves over that ninth baby as though it had been the last and only hope of preserving the royal succession. We used to laugh at them for this amiable weakness—this big, shouting, lubberly glee at the successful adjustment of a new leech to the public treasury. But the laugh is on the other side of the water now. Three years of Abolition domination have humbled in the dust this people who used to make merry over the servility of their neighbors. The word "*free*" has gone out of fashion, and "*loyal*" has taken its place. Men boast of their "*loyalty.*" Government spies and office-holders organize *Loyal Leagues* in every village and neighborhood. Pitiful preachers, craving an increase of salary and anxious to soothe the itching ears of wealthy pew-holders, preach the "*christian duty of loyalty*" from the pulpit. Postmasters, provost-marshals, detectives, assessors, and tax-gatherers, wax so prodigiously loyal, that they are anxious to mob or imprison the hundreds of thousands of freemen who disagree with them, and despise them.—Shoddy contractors rolling in wealth wrung *from the plundered soldier, alone for their* thefts by renewed pledges of "*loyalty*" to the "government." In a word, every fellow who has an office or hopes to get one, who has a contract or is looking out for one, who has cheated, is cheating or is about to cheat the army in anything from sausages up to steeds or saddles, is so vociferously and madly "*loyal*" that he can hardly endure the sight of a "copperhead," who subsists by the sweat of his brow, without either office or shoddy. It is a shameful and humiliating fact that the vast body of those who are for hunting down freemen for their adherence to the constitution and their denunciation of its enemies, are tied by some cord, stout or slender, to the public treasury—look up for guidance not to the supreme Law, but to some superior in power or plunder; who in his turn looks up to one greater still, until at last the head and source of riches and patronage is reached in the person of A. Lincoln.

Let us see what loyalty means in the vocabulary of these people—who the loyal man is, and what he does.

1st. The loyal man is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war—*by other people*—believes in suppressing the rebellion utterly—*with blood not his own.*

2d. He heartily approves of everything the President has done, or may do—whether right or wrong—whether expressly forbidden by the Constitution or not.

3d. He is willing and anxious to serve his country in *any* position—*that pays*—to be an assessor, a postmaster, a sutler or a spy.

4th. He is decidedly in favor of "*cleaning out*" the "copperheads," which means mobbing, murdering and imprisoning the advocates of law and of free speech—but being too cowardly to attempt the task confines himself to advising others to do it.

5th. He professes devoted attachment to the soldier, and manifests it whenever he gets a chance by clothing him in rotten uniforms, mounting him on foundered horses, and feeding him on spoiled beef.—He also subscribes twenty-five cents to the sanitary fair, buys a dollar ticket to the supper, and eats it out to the uttermost farthing.

6th. He is in favor of loyal preaching and regards the injunction of Christ, "Blessed are the peace-makers," as a copperhead interpolation. He makes any faint allusions to peace, from the pulpit, an excuse for withholding his weekly penny from the bag.

7th. He is devoted to the negro—regards him as the highest type of manhood—shouts for his emancipation, thirsts for the blood of slaveholders, and pays the wretched runaway black who works for him a dollar or two a month—freedom without wages being in his judgment a sufficient reward for the "*highest type.*"

8th. He punctually attends the meetings of the "Loyal League" and drums up as many little boys as he can to make the hall look crowdedl. He calls this "recruiting for the Union cause."

When you meet a person with any of these habits or characteristics, set him down as a *loyal* man—if he has *all* of them he is fit for a provost-marshalship, and is worthy of the august society of Ben Butler.

GRANT AND STANTON.

From a cotemporary we clip the following version of supposed differences between these magnates:

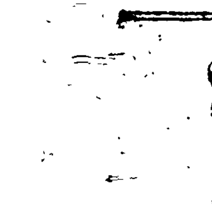
The quarrel between Stanton and Grant *is said to be: That Stanton has complained* to Gen. Grant that in ordering the transfer to the front of various detachments of veteran troops garrisoning certain forts, and the substitution in those forts of new recruits or men from the invalid corps, the General has assumed authority which belonged only to the Secretary of War. Gen. Grant contended that his action in the premises was clearly within his authority as General-in-Chief, and moreover that, having issued the order in question, it could not well be changed. The Secretary appealed to the President, and he, washing his hands of any further responsibility as a military leader, wisely decided that as Gen. Grant had been called by Congress to take the command of all the armies of the Union, it would be best to let him have his own way.

☞ On "How a great victory turns out," an exchange has the following: Our readers remember what a blow was made over our capture of Brownsville, Texas, last December. It now seems that the Rio Grande is to be abandoned for the double reason that the French are about to take possession of Matamoras on the opposite side of the river, and that the continuing of our troops there *did not in the least put a stop to the Confederate and Mexican cotton trade.* Time will let out truths which telegraphic operators pervert.

Whew! How is This?—The New York *Times*, in an article on amalgamation, says: "We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the preference of young white ladies of refinement for colored men—pure blacks having the precedence in all cases where there is room for choice."

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1864.

☞The Governors of Ohio and Indiana have called out the National Guard for one hundred days. Governor Curtin, it is said, is awaiting the passage by the Legislature of the bill to organize the militia of the State, upon which he will no doubt make a similar call. Had the people heeded the advice of Washington against sectional parties, there would have been no occasion for them in the military service.

☞Some days since Gen. Dix committed to Fort Lafayette a certain Hawley D. Clapp, as one of a gang of bounty swindlers who are said to have stolen *four hundred thousand dollars* from recruits at a single office in New York. Forthwith the "loyal" press pronounced him a Democrat, and applied to him the epithet of "Copperhead Martyr." The falsehood, like the thousands of others raised by the same press, was soon exposed. His own counsel has written as follows to the New York *Herald*:

"Since the commencement of this unfortunate war Mr. Clapp has been a strong Union man and a warm supporter of all the measures of the Government, even that which deprived the citizen of the inestimable right of *habeas corpus*."

Clapp was a Republican candidate for Senator in New York last fall, and received 8,175 votes against Saxton Smith, Democrat. Greely, a resident of the district, was one of his warmest supporters, and urged his election with vehemence.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"Clapp threatened those who refused to support him with imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, and was a boisterous, bullying, blatant politician of the Loyal League school."

☞Col. Fish, the former provost marshal of Baltimore, has been tried by a court-martial in Washington, for receiving bribes, &c., and sentenced to be cashiered and dismissed the service, also to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be confined for one year in the Albany penitentiary. He was one of the most intensely "loyal."

☞The chief captain of the Hartford Wide Awakes in 1860 got a good berth in the New York Custom House, took bribes for illegal acts in the discharge of his official duties, passed contraband goods, &c., and has recently been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of General Dix.

☞Hon. B. F. Meyers, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in a recent speech before that body, made the following pertinent remarks:

"It seems to be the cue of the gentlemen on the other side of this house to plead for mobs and mob law. They say that the soldiers have had great provocation to mob printing offices. Why, sir, the Democratic press is the best and truest friend of the soldier. When contractors defraud him, the Democratic newspapers expose them. When faithless officials clothe him in shoddy, Democratic newspapers compel them to give him comfortable uniforms.—When the white soldier is decried and the negro praised as his superior in valor, Democratic newspapers come to the rescue of the heroes of the Peninsula, Antietam, Shiloh and Gettysburg."

☞In the days of Jackson we did not believe that Congress could create a thousand United States Banks, give them the right to issue an irredeemable currency, shield them from taxation and give them a monopoly of business and influence by crushing out State Banks. That doctrine was left for the days of Lincoln and the new lights of the "higher law."

☞The Davenport *Democrat* publishes a private letter from the western army, in which it is stated that all the German soldiers are for Fremont, and refuse to take such Lincoln papers, as the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, and the Cincinnati *Volksblat*, and that the American soldiers, also, are getting tired of the Lincoln Administration.

☞The anti-Lincoln movement in the Republican party increases in magnitude and intensity as the canvass progresses.—The discontent manifests itself in every quarter.

☞Jim Lane, the vulgar Kansas Senator, made a speech in New York city, favoring Lincoln's nomination, in which he said he was "willing for one to make this war a permanent institution." The *New Nation*, a Fremont organ, responds that if Lincoln is re-elected, Jim's wish will in all likelihood be gratified.

☞The Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island is elected by the close vote of 140, over the Democratic and Independent tickets. A year ago the same gentleman was elected by a majority of 3,246, showing a loss on the regular Republican vote of 3,106.

☞The loyal leagues of Connecticut are waiting for a good chance to drop Lincoln like a hot potato.

The Draft.—A Washington item, dated April 27th, says:

"Instructions have been sent to the Provost Marshals in the various delinquent districts in Pennsylvania to begin the draft immediately. The deficiency in the quota of the State of Pennsylvania is in the neighborhood of eighteen thousand."

☞The *Lincoln Courier* says:

"We do not realize the immense distance we have drifted away from the Constitutional government of 1788, until such an idea as Lincoln taking upon himself to decree who shall have the right of suffrage *within a State*, is practically presented to the mind."

☞The Republicans have carried Warsaw, Indiana, and elected a negro barber Road Supervisor.

☞The Constitutional Union gives Butler the title of "the Conqueror of petticoats."

☞English papers announce the deaths of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton.

CONTEMPT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We desire no better evidence of the blindness and baseness—the utter moral and political depravity of the party in power, than the contempt of the Constitution which it seizes upon every occasion to exhibit. Respect for and veneration of the great fundamental law from which our united republic sprung, and which must again, if anything can, reunite the now dissevered, discordant and belligerent States, was once the touchstone of true patriotism. Since the accession to power of Abolitionism it has not only ceased to be so, but on the contrary has become an index of disloyalty and treason. Nothing short of utter corruptness of heart, or fatuity of intellect, could lead the people, or any considerable portion of them into a position so false and dangerous.

Without a profound regard for and strict observance of the whole Constitution, what are we and where are we? A people in a state of anarchy, without regard for the rights of others, and with no safeguards for our own, drifting to inevitable destruction—digging the grave of liberty, and wading through blood and conflagration and desolation to our own. And yet (remarks the *Patriot & Union*) we find a large portion of our people—a majority of them in fact, if we are guided in our estimate by the results of recent elections—sustaining an Administration which spurns and spits upon the Constitution, and looks upon every man who venerates it, or appeals to it in vindication of his opinions and course, as at least a *quasi* traitor.

The *National Intelligencer* well observes:

"It is one among the most depressing signs of the times through which we are passing that a large portion of the American people have come to treat the Constitution of the United States with 'derision.' *And in so* saying we do not refer to the armed insurgents, who have cast off allegiance to its authority, and who are in league for its destruction. We refer to that class of self-styled loyal men who, in the pursuit of their passionate policy against the insurgents, have brought themselves to believe that in the conduct of the war and in the adoption of all legislative measures judged to be expedient for the present emergency, they are emancipated from the limitations and sanctions of the Constitution. Hence the impatience with which constitutional objections are scouted by many who do not deem it worth their while to let such objections stand in the way of their wishes and purposes. It is held to be a sufficient reply to all such objections to say that those who utter them wish to make the Constitution 'a shield for traitors.' And so it has come to pass that professedly 'loyal men' vie with 'traitors' in making the Constitution an object of derision. The frantic violence of extremists on both sides conducts to the same revolutionary coincidence of theory, and makes these extremists mutual auxiliaries in the work of destroying the foundations on which the fabric of our Institutions once rested in symmetry and strength."

WELL DONE.

At a recent Democratic meeting in New York, one of the speakers, a German Colonel who has been in service in our army, told a large number of amusing stories, illustrating the absurd creed of the Administrationists. The two following hit off the points described in an effective manner:

"A man once went for a doctor for his wife and asked him 'How long have you been a doctor?' The answer was, 'Twenty-five years.' The man asked, 'How many patients have you killed in that time?'—'Only one,' said the doctor; so the man hired the doctor to see his wife, and in a few days his wife was dead. So the man asked him in great wrath how it was possible he had only killed one person in twenty-five years. 'Oh,' said the doctor, 'I only had one patient.' So the Republicans in twenty or thirty years have had only one patient, and they have nearly killed him. In making this a war for abolition, they are like the man who set fire to his house, and burned in it his furniture, his wife and children, and when asked why he burned it, replied, 'to kill cockroaches.'"

The latter story is decidedly well put.—The Administrationists seem bent on destroying the Federal Union and the happiness of the white men and women of the country, all for the sake of giving freedom to the negroes.

The Crinoline Clerks.—A Washington letter-writer for the *Sunday Dispatch*, an intensely "loyal" paper, in detailing the current gossip of the Federal capital, makes the following allusion to the Treasury Department officials and the demoiselles in their employ as clerks:

"Hints have been given that the legion of crinoline clerks in the Treasury Department are not all immaculate. Now this may be all slander—it may be that the relations between these demoiselles and the politicians to whom they are indebted for their places are of the most platonic and chaste nature—but there are nevertheless a great many naughty stories afloat. To hear some officials describe the private life of another leading official, one would think that he was a regular Grand Turk, and that the department of the Treasury over which he has control must be a perfect seraglio, in which Brigham Young is eclipsed. Indeed, they declare that the whole affair is to be made public, substantiated by affidavits, facts and figures, with the accounts of expenditures for medical attendance and baby-linen. Let it be hoped that this is not so, and that if it is not so the authors of such gross slanders will be punished.—Meanwhile, the gossips wag their tongues merrily."

More Treason in the Custom-House.—Another Loyal Leaguer has come to grief. It has leaked out, in spite of the efforts of the radicals to conceal the internal rottenness of the loud-mouthed Loyal Leagues of this city and vicinity, that Mr. Chalker, a Hoboken Loyal Leaguer, employed in our custom-house, has been arrested for receiving bribes from shippers of contraband goods. Mr. Chalker was one of Mr. Collector Barney's appointees, an inspector stationed on the East river, and was charged with the duty of watching contraband vessels. It is now about three weeks since he was arrested, by General Dix, we believe, and sent to Fort Lafayette for exhibiting his fidelity to Republican principles, as so many of his fellow-laborers under Mr. Barney have done, by "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."—*New York World.*

Sad Catastrophe at a Funeral.—At Port Allegheny, Pa., a few days ago, a funeral procession was passing over a bridge to bury a child of Mr. George Moore, when the bridge gave way, and precipitating the mourners into the water, another child belonging to Mr. Moore was drowned, together with three of his brother's children, and one or two other lives were lost.

☞The Confederates are reported to have now no less than thirty iron-clads ready for service. There are mills at Richmond, Charleston and Atlanta, it is said, where the iron for these vessels is prepared. Seven of these iron-clads are in North Carolina waters. It is also reported that twenty European-built iron-clad vessels will be sent to Southern ports during the summer.

ALLEGHENY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The following article possesses as much interest for our readers as for those of the *York Gazette*, from which we copy it:

The citizens of York and other border counties of this Commonwealth are greatly interested in the project to make a line of Railroad from the Susquehanna River westward by way of Chambersburg, which might finally reach the extreme western part of the State. The advantage of such a line of railroad to the counties through which it would pass would be incalculable, and the road would afford facilities and advantages for both individual enterprise and Government service, which would be well worth the efforts of the projectors of the proposed road.

A bill was introduced in the House for the incorporation of a company for the construction of this road, under the name of "The Allegheny and Susquehanna Railroad Company," and referred to the Railroad Committee. That Committee, after due consideration, resolved to report the bill with an affirmative recommendation on the 6th inst.

The report not being made, Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, called the attention of the House to the matter in the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker, the railroad which this bill proposes to construct is one in which my constituents are deeply interested, as well as those of the gentleman from York county and those of the gentlemen from Bedford, (Mr. Meyers.) The bill has been before the Committee on Railroads for the last two months. I have, on one or two different occasions, appeared before that committee. On last evening I appeared before that committee, and in my presence a majority of its members determined to report the bill with an affirmative recommendation. This morning, when that committee was called upon for reports, I was amazed to find that this bill was not reported, as the committee had last evening decided that it should be. Upon inquiry I found that the bill was opposed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and that after the committee had resolved to report the bill, the officers of that company had been informed by telegraph that it was to be reported affirmatively, and the response was received that the bill should be smothered in committee.

Now, sir, I have no quarrel whatever with the Pennsylvania railroad. I am proud that we have in this commonwealth so noble a corporation, and no gentleman will go farther than I will in supporting any legislation that may be necessary to further the interests of that company, so far as they do not conflict with those of the public; but when that company undertakes to dictate to this House, or to any committee of this House, what railroad bill shall be passed and what shall not be passed, I say that then they go beyond their corporate powers, because I have yet to learn that it is a part of the rightful functions of the Pennsylvania railroad company to say what railroad bills shall be passed and what shall not be passed in this House.

I desire that the bill to which I have referred shall be brought out of the Committee on Railroads, and submitted to the consideration of this House. If, upon due consideration and discussion of the bill upon its merits, it be discovered that it has no merits, that it ought to die on account of its intrinsic weakness, I shall abide with contentment the judgment of this House, but I do deprecate the fact that the Committee on Railroads, or some of the members of that committee, have been induced to withhold from this House a bill which the committee last evening decided almost unanimously should be reported to the House with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Spangler, of York, made the following reference to the singular action of the Committee on Railroads in withholding the Bill:

This bill was read in place by myself; and last night, when I was before the Railroad Committee, there were, I think, but two or three members of that committee who voted against reporting the bill with an affirmative recommendation. This morning, after the session opened, I saw upon the floor of this House the gentleman from Dauphin, (Mr. Alleman,) who told me that he had this bill in charge, and was going to report this morning. I have learned since noon that a telegraphic dispatch was received here in the course of the morning from some officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and that the bill has been withheld on account of that dispatch. Now, the bill has been a very long time before the committee, and parties interested have had ample opportunity to be heard. There were but two or three members of the committee who voted against reporting the bill as committed; and, until I was informed otherwise by the gentleman from Franklin, I was under the impression that the bill had been reported this morning.

The sequel to this action of the Railroad Committee was, their Report some days afterwards of the bill with a negative recommendation—that it do not pass.

This conduct of the Committee who had charge of the bill, in our estimation, is not very creditable to them. Doubtless much of the result is owing to that slanderer and demagogue Alleman, who always signalizes himself by his hostility to our county, even in the most unimportant local legislation, who is a member of the Committee. In reply to Mr. Spangler he made the following acknowledgments:

Mr. Alleman said:

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from York is right. The Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad bill was assigned to me last evening, and I was directed to report it with an affirmative recommendation. A majority, however, of the Railroad Committee requested me this morning to return that bill. I am always ready to be governed by the majority, and when eight or nine members of that committee made the request, I was compelled to give up the bill.

This gentleman, it will be seen, had charge of the bill and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had charge of the Committee, hence our people and those of all the Southern border counties are to be deprived of their unequivocal right to a Railroad, and the vast resources of the State, which would be reached and developed by the proposed road, are to remain undeveloped and unemployed.

We cannot believe that our Legislature will persist in this course of injustice to the important section of the State which will be effected by their action. We demand justice at their hands and hope yet to receive it.

☞A large number of the New York State Senators have published a notice requesting that the meeting of the National Republican Convention in Baltimore be postponed until the first of September.

Blow at Fremont.—Fremont has been deprived of his staff. His chances for a command are growing beautifully less. The President, it is clear, has determined to crush out all opposition to his re-nomination, and in Fremont he sees a rival.

☞On Friday week, two whales, measuring forty feet in length, were caught off Sandy Hook, New York.

☞Gold is quoted in New York at $180½.

WAR NEWS.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The *Age*, of Tuesday, says: We have no longer any hesitation in announcing that the Red River expedition has been abandoned. The battle was fought some distance beyond Grand Ecore, and lasted for three days. By some unpardonable neglect the various detachments forming the Federal Army, were strung out in a long line so that it was twenty-five or thirty miles from the front to the rear of the column. The Confederates took advantage of this. On the second day they captured a large wagon train and defeated Franklin, who fought most bravely, as all accounts agree. They drove back the Federal troops to the rear, until checked by Smith, who came into the battle. During the night Banks ordered a retreat and Smith was to cover it. On the third day the Confederates attacked this rear guard of the retreating column and were repulsed. The column retreated quickly to Grand Ecore, abandoning everything which hindered their march, and General Banks also ordered the fleet to sail down the river, it having previously advanced beyond that place towards Shreveport. On the retreat the Federal dead and the wounded who could not help themselves, were left behind and fell into the enemy's hands. On the 12th the fleet and land force reached Grand Ecore, and on the 15th that town was abandoned, and troops crossed to the east side of the Red river, and went to Nachitoches. A march was at once begun, overland, for Vicksburg.

The *World*, of the same date, remarks:—It is a cruel imposition upon the public to represent the recent battles upon the Red river as resulting in a substantial Union success. Even the partial, one-sided accounts which have been written from the camp under the eyes of the leading Union generals, who were interested in keeping the news back, show, beyond all peradventure, that the defeat of the expedition was complete. Indeed it altogether is one of the most decided rebel victories of the whole war, for it is remarkable that, though the rebels have often achieved success upon the field, they have very rarely been able to reap any of the fruits of victory.—In this case, however, they routed one of the Union army corps disastrously, and compelled the rest of the army to seek safety in retreat after every battle. At last accounts the expedition was where it started from, with no prospect of assuming the initiative for a month to come.

There is a danger ahead also which may have momentous consequences. General Steele, with eighteen thousand troops, was at last accounts, on his way South to join General Banks, and it is not improbable that, now the latter is disposed of, General Steele may be set upon by the victorious rebels, his army destroyed, Arkansas reconquered, and Missouri be once more open to invasion. The Union general is, however, a brave and discreet officer, and may get the best of the rebels; but his position is critical.

New Orleans, April 16.—Two reports differing from one another come to us through persons arriving on the Ohio Belle. One is that the Federal forces have fallen back, or are falling back, on Alexandria, one hundred miles down the river; and the other that they are crossing the river with the hope of saving their stores and portable things by going overland to Natchez, thus putting the river between them and their pursuers, and relying on the gunboats to keep them from following.

The report brought down to-day is that there are fifteen thousand men unaccounted for, in addition to all known to be killed and wounded. Another report is that an order had come from Sherman for the return of the Sixteenth army-corps to his command, which was peremptory, and if obeyed would assuredly cause the annihilation of the remains of the army, unless they followed them. Perhaps that is the reason why all are reported to be on their way to Natchez. A cotton buyer who came down says "the rebels took all the trains, and did not leave Banks as much as a tooth-brush."

I learn by an officer who came on the Polar Star, that the remains of the army are still at Grand Ecore and on the north bank of the river, or were day before yesterday morning. All the trains were lost; that is the universal remark of all with whom I converse, and the cavalry are said to have lost all their horses, equipments, and everything pretty much.

I presume that there has not been a single person who has come down from there who has reported the Union loss at less than six thousand, the lowest estimate that I have heard of, or who does not admit that it was a most gloomy and disastrous defeat; yet the papers go to you claiming a victory.

ATTACK UPON PLYMOUTH, N. C.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the fight at Plymouth, North Carolina:

U. S. Flagship Minnesota, off Newport News, April 21.—Sir: About half-past five P. M., on the 17th instant, Fort Gray, near Plymouth, on the Roanoke river, was attacked by the rebels from a battery of six field pieces, on a sand bank, some 800 or 1,000 yards up the river. Lieut. Com. Flusser dispatched the Ceres to communicate with the Whitehead, which was doing picket duty up the river.

In passing up by the rebel battery she received a shot through the port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men. Firing upon the fort ceased about nine o'clock, the Ceres returning about this time. At early dawn on Monday, 18th, the enemy charged upon Fort Gray, and were repulsed. The Bombshell then steamed up the river to communicate with the fort, receiving several shots, and put into a sinking condition. After communicating with the fort she returned and sank at the wharf.

Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Fort Williams and Fort Wessell, at which time the Miami and Southfield, previously chained together, were cut loose. The Southfield steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the Miami dropped down the river and shelled the enemy in front of Fort Wessell, and were repulsed three times, the Southfield throwing shell among the enemy.

At about 10.30 p. m. the Southfield dropped down the river and reported to Lieut. Commander Flusser, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the Southfield being on the port side of the Miami. At about midnight the Southfield came down the Cachie and came up alongside the Miami, reporting the ram on the way down. The Ceres returned about the same time, having been sent around through the Cachie to communicate with the Whitehead.

About 3 A. M., on Tuesday, 19th, the ram dropped down along the left bank of the river under the cover of the shade of the trees, with the current, and when near ran obliquely across into the starboard bow of the Southfield. We had been firing shell the previous evening on shore, and the guns of both vessels were left loaded with shell, which there was no time to draw.—Lieut. Com. Flusser fired the first shell at her, and upon its bursting some fragments either from this or from the Southfield's shells, rebounded and caused the death of Lieut. Com. Flusser, also wounding the officers and men below mentioned—the fragments piercing his chest, face and skull.

Upon the approach of the ram, the Southfield also fired at her. The prow of the ram running into the Southfield, caused her to fill with water, and she sank inside of fifteen minutes.

The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels, and the after ones were then cut, and as many as could get on the Miami did so.—When the Miami retired she was followed a short distance by the ram, which was considered slow, making about four knots per hour—the Miami, however, throwing solid shot at her as she retired. Some of the men of the Southfield took the small boats and were picked up by the Whiteland and Ceres. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead and Ceres returned to the mouth of the river, and came to anchor. The Ceres was dispatched to Newbern immediately with the body of Lt. Com. Flusser.

The officers missing from the Southfield were Acting Master W. B. Newman, Acting Ensign Thomas B. Stokes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Goff, Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Streiby, Acting Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt, and Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the Southfield may have been captured, but most of them must have escaped—few or none were probably lost. Acting Ensign Thos. A. Hargis and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Harrington, and some six or eight men, were wounded—none mortally—of the Miami.

The Miami was uninjured. The ram is thought not to have used her guns while under our bows, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached, and her firing which seemed to be from small guns, was while the Miami retreated, when she was struck by a glancing shot from the ram. Very respectfully,

P. H. Pursell,
Act'g As't Surgeon, late of Southfield.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that at last accounts the ram had possession of the river below Plymouth, cutting off the garrison there from all communication by water. That post, however, is well garrisoned, with plenty of provisions, ammunition, and arms. Gen. Wessel is in command there.

Newbern, N. C., April 22.—The battle which had been going on night and day at Plymouth, from Sunday the 16th to the 20th instant, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessel and his force of 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning.—Gen. Wessel and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out till noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults.

The surrender of Plymouth, on Wednesday, the 20th, after four days hard fighting, is confirmed. The accounts conflict as to *the number of men surrendered. One* account says 2,500, and another 1,500. However, we lost as prisoners or killed all the men who were there, twenty-five cannon and all the property. Among the regiments taken prisoners were the 101st and 103d Pennsylvania. The loss in killed on our side is stated at 150, on the Rebel side from 1,500 to 1,700—the rebels report their loss at 300.

[It is reported that among the troops captured at Plymouth is the 101st Reg. P. V., and if so, we are forced to the unpleasant conclusion that Capt. H. S. Benner and his company, from this place, are among the number.]

☞All accounts concur in stating that Gen. Lee has lately received large reinforcements.

Rear-admiral Lee reports that a boat expedition under command of Lieut. Breck, of the gunboat Niphon, has succeeded in destroying the Confederate salt works in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Evening Transcript.]

New York, April 21.

The approaching close of the Metropolitan Fair has invested the army sword vote with more excitement and interest than marked it during the zenith of the exhibition. But I am in a position to inform your readers that before the first vote was recorded it had been secretly decided to present the weapon to Gen. Grant. The McClellanites, who expended zeal and greenbacks at the polls for sixteen days—are to be subjected to foul play. The clerks of Tiffany, who donated the sword, are professedly Grant men, and they hold the books, and the Executive Committee of the Fair show repeatedly whenever "Little Mac" is ahead, their verbal hostility to him. These are the men appointed to decide the contest. A corrupt *coup d'etat* has been made by them, which exhibits even more forcibly than their antecedents their final determination on the sword question. They have decided *to close the polls* at 2 p. m. on Saturday, and to receive subscriptions in sealed envelopes, or ballots, from that hour till eight o'clock in the evening. Thus, no one except the officials are to know the state of the vote, and should McClellan be ahead at the closing hour, the Grant men, inside the covered polling booth, can throw in their greenbacks in an underhand manner, and thus cheat McClellan out of the sword. There are many organizations of men ready to vote for McClellan on the last day, (Saturday,) and their subscriptions will amount in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, but while their money will be received, their votes will not be counted to the damage of Grant. The butchers of Washington Market, in this city, have subscribed seven hundred dollars for this purpose; but I think that they will discover on Saturday night that seven thousand greenbacks would not be allowed to turn the scale in favor of *Gen. McClellan. Some spirited young men* of this city, however, after the fair is over, intend to open at a public place in Broadway, a subscription for a sword to be presented to "Little Mac," at fifty cents, only *one contribution being permitted from one* person, and the immense long list of subscribers which will be counted by thousands, be presented with the sword.

As anticipated by the writer of the above, the great sword contest terminated on Saturday night with a majority of 15,782 in favor of Gen. Grant.

The New York *Evening Express* thus sums up the history of the affair:

The sword contest shows that General Grant beat in dollars and McClellan in numbers. Four packages put into the Seventeenth street box on Saturday contained far more money than the large majority for Grant. The vote for Grant in secret in four hours was $20,644 against $9,647 voted in public in three weeks. *In other words, the* open handed vote gave McClellan a majority of $2,256, while the secret vote, made up by large subscriptions, gave Grant a majority of $15,782 over all. The sword yields the pretty sum of $44,963. The result was expected by many who knew the secret means to secure it. General Grant, a deserving and successful officer, gains the sword, and General McClellan has witnessed a new evidence of the devotion of some thousands of people to his name, fame and tried patriotism.

☞In the New York *World*, of Saturday, we find the following paragraph in a column giving incidents of the closing days of the great Sanitary Fair in that city. It refers to the "sword contest," which has excited so much interest amongst the visitors to the Fair:

MRS. GENERAL GRANT VOTES FOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

In the earlier part of the day a lady appeared in the Department of Arms and Trophies, and she was at once conducted by a military officer to the polls, where she voted for General McClellan. Soon after she left the scene it was discovered she was the lady of the General on whom the fate of the Virginia campaign depends, General Grant. Her action was a graceful evidence of queenly magnanimity.

It has never been our fortune to record a more graceful and magnanimous act. It marks the lady as the possessor of the loveliest attributes of her sex—the highest qualities of heart and soul. It was more than queenly—it was womanly.—*Age.*

☞There is now a gun-boat in the Navy named the "Gettysburg."

Town & County.

RAILROAD SOLD.—The Littlestown Railroad was sold at public outcry on Thursday last, at $26,100—purchased by Ephraim Myers, in trust for the first and second mortgage bondholders and the Hanover Branch Railroad Company. As soon as the conveyance is completed, a new corporation will be organized.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We are pained to record the death of James Steinour, of Arendtsville, a member of Company F, 87th P. V., under most melancholy circumstances. He had re-enlisted, and was home on furlough. On Tuesday last, in company with several of his companions, he visited Middletown, on horseback, and whilst on the return to Gettysburg, near Keckler's old tavern stand, the horse he was riding stumbled badly, throwing Mr. Steinour violently to the ground, and so seriously injuring him as to cause his death on Thursday, at the residence of Mr. John Fisher, in this place, to which he was removed immediately after the accident. His remains were buried at Arendtsville on Friday, the furloughed soldiers in town forming an impressive escort, under command of Corporal Wm. Holtzworth. His age was 24 years 5 months and 28 days. Peace to his ashes!

MANNY'S REAPER.—Mr. Samuel Herbst is the Agent for this machine. By his advertisement in another column it will be seen that the machine has been greatly improved and is second to none in the country. It has been so long in use by many of the farmers in Adams county and its advantages are so well known, that it needs no recommendation at our hands. Mr. Herbst can be found at all times at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, where his machines can be seen.

HOW OUR QUOTAS ARE DETERMINED.—A circular order from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, announces that the muster-in of re-enlisted veterans is made in the field by the regimental and company officers, and the United States Commissary of Musters, under the general direction of the Adjutant General of the army. The muster-in rolls are made, signed, and certified by the regimental and company officers, and United States Commissary of Musters. These rolls belong to and are filed in the Adjutant General's department of the army. All questions, propositions, or inquiries in regard to them, should be presented to the Adjutant General and not to the Provost-Marshal General. The credits for re-enlisted veterans are made up by the Adjutant General from the muster-in rolls above referred to, and when so made up, the numbers to be credited, and the places to which they are to be credited, are reported by the Adjutant General of the army to the Provost-Marshal, to be deducted from the quotas for draft.

MUSTER-ROLL OF CO. B, 21ST PA. CAVALRY.—Commissioned Officers: James Mickley, Captain; Henry G. Lott, 1st Lieut.; Isaac Bucher, 2d Lieut. Non-commissioned Officers: John Q. A. Young, Orderly Sergeant; Lafayette Bronizer, 2d Sergt.; Wm. H. Dixon, 3d Serg.; Levi J. Hart, 4th Serg.; Witherow D. Horner, 5th Serg.; James A. Robert, 6th Serg. Walter J. Beamer, Q. M. S. Wm. W. Crooks, Com. Sergt. Jacob H. Hankey, 1st Corp.; George F. Sites, 2d Corp.; John H. Taney, 2d Corp; Philip A. Snyder, 4th Corp; John W. Guinn, 5th Corp; Jacob Eyer, 6th Corp.; Abra. Stockslager, 7th Corp. Henry F. Walter, Blacksmith. Isaac B. Rutter, Farrier. Jacob Stover, Saddler. John S. Carson, Bugler; John J. Wade, do. Privates.—Beecher George C., Black Thomas, Berkstresser John E., Belt Anderson K., Biesecker Nicholas, Beitler John, Bream William, Brown William, Clapsaddle Luther G., Craver Joseph D., Cleopper John E., Comfort Jacob, Conrad George W., Eyer William, Freed David, Freed Aaron, Fritz Jacob, Fritz Isaac, Galvin John W., Grey George deserted, Glass Samuel P., Heintzelman Jacob, Hartzel Oliver S. K., Hoffman Charles, Hutton Elisha P., Herring John, Herring David, Houck Jesse H., Johnson William F., Jones William, Kime John F., Knouse David, Kuhn Joseph, Keefauver George W., Linn Conrad, Lynn Forest D., Low John F., Lott Thomas J., Luther William T., McClellan Wm. B., McClellan Lewis J., Miller Nicholas, McNair Wm., McKinney Ross, Mickley Peter, Mickley William, Miller Lewis, Myers Henry S., Powell David, Prosser Charles S., Peacock Samuel A., Russell John, Riggs Joseph H., Ripple A. J., Rodenbaugher Frantz, Ritter Enoch, Ritter Jacob, Ross James D., Sheads Jacob S., Spertzel Washington, Smith Benjamin F., Smith Wm. F., Smith John, Showalter David, Snyder Adam, Snyder Noah, Shull Samuel, Stahle Francis S., Starner Benjamin, Starry David F., Starry William, Sell George, Stultz Conrad S., Sheads Jacob J., Sharrah John, Taylor John C., Toot William, Walter Conrad, Wierman Jacob H., Young David M.

ORDERED AWAY.—A detachment of the Signal Corps encamped for some time near this place, under command of Capt. H. C. Snyder, received orders to march and left on Monday last, for Cumberland, Md. The detachment numbers about fifty men, leaving about an equal number yet in camp. They are fine looking, robust young men, and, judging from appearances, well calculated for the duties to be performed by them.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞The May number of Godey's Lady's Book is at hand. It contains the usual amount of entertaining reading matter, with a beautiful steel engraving entitled "May Flowers," splendidly colored fashion plates, and other illustrations. Published by L. A. Godey, Phila., at $3 per year.

The Ladies' Friend, by Mrs. Peterson, for May, is also out, with fashions, music, &c., and a steel engraving of "the Lovers." This number is gotten up in fine style.

☞The new two-cent piece which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress resembles, as much as anything can, gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of liberty, bearing the words, "God our Trust."

☞The Company who recently purchased the Mont Alto Iron Works contemplate constructing a railroad from that point to Scotland, on the Cumberland Valley. A bill incorporating the company for the purpose has already passed the House, and no doubt will be concurred in by the Senate, so that the work will likely be commenced in a very short time.

☞Capt. John Doebler recently caught, in Monn's dam, Franklin county, a trout measuring 18 inches in length, and weighing 2½ pounds. Beats us.

☞There are three things easily raised and harvested, for which the farmers may depend upon it there will be an enormous demand, and high prices paid during the war.—We refer to potatoes, beans and onions. The farmers could not do a better thing for themselves and the country than to plant these vegetables very extensively.

For the Compiler.

☞The "Franklin Literary Society" of Mummasburg, Pa., purpose giving a Literary and Patriotic Entertainment in the church at said place, on Saturday evening, May 14th, 1864, for the purpose of replenishing the funds of the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission. We feel sure that there is no lack of sympathy for the Soldiers, and that the people need only be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their patriotism and christian charity, and in furtherance of this object the following committee has been organized:

Rev. J. K. Miller,	Mrs. E. W. Stahle,
" J. M. Mickley,	" H. W. Witmore,
E. W. Stahle,	" Wm. Russell,
P. D. W. Hankey,	" A. Hart,
A. E. Hartman,	" Hezekiah Latshaw
E. G. Stover,	" J. J. Biesecker,
J. H. Stahle,	Miss A. Kate Hartzel,
J. Eicholtz,	" Lizzie Hankey,
C. Shultz,	" Mattie Hartman,
Wm. Russell,	" Jennie Russell,
John Hartman,	" Mary Lower,
Jacob Fulweiler,	" Mary Swartz,
James Russell,	" Jennie Stover,
A. Van Dyke,	" Ellen Carpenter,
S. R. Lady,	" Maggie M. Throne,
Jacob Hartman,	" Rachael Rife,
Rich'd. Fitzgerald,	" Sallie McCleary,
Hezekiah Latshaw,	" Jennie Spahr.

G. H. Fulweiler, Ch'n.

Communicated.

☞The "Ladies' Aid Society for the Christian Commission," has been fully organized. The following committee has been appointed, and meetings will be held every Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Mrs. T. D. Carson's. We hope to see every one who feels an interest in the welfare of our brave soldiers.

Mrs. James Fahnestock, President; Mrs. R. G. McCreary, Vice President; Mrs. T. D. Carson, Treasurer; Mrs S. R. Reed, Secretary. Managers: Mrs. H. L. Baugher, Mrs. C. F. Schaeffer, Mrs. A. Essick, Mrs. C. P. Krauth, Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Dietrich, Mrs. Conser, Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. S. S. Schmucker, Mrs. J. L. Schick, Miss Annie R. Danner, Mrs. M. L. Stoever, Mrs. F. A. Muhlenberg.

HELP THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—In these days when "Sanitary Fairs" are engrossing the public attention and absorbing immense sums of money, we ask the christian public to remember and aid the society whose unpaid delegates are upon the battle field and in every hospital and camp, dressing wounds, nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, distributing books and papers, instructing, comforting and praying with the wounded and sick soldiers, thus illustrating and recommending with wonderful power and success a living and practical christianity.

Supplies are needed and money to buy them. In a few days the terrible strife will again begin, and what is to be done should be done quickly. Cannot the Pastors of the churches in the county have collections made for this object in the next two or three weeks? Every one can do something.

Contributions of supplies, articles for sale, and money, may be left with any one of the local committee at Gettysburg, and will be forwarded and disposed of in aid of the work.

R. G. McCreary,
J. L. Schick,
M. L. Stoever,
R. A. Lyttle,
A. Essick,
April 23, 1864. Jas F. Fahnestock.

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar 28tf

☞The first of May is quite early enough to sow annual flower seeds, while bulbs should be planted by the middle or 20th of April.—The soil for flowers should be made as rich as possible with well rotted stable manure, and pulverized very finely. The seeds should be very slightly covered with a small iron rake. They should be carefully tended, and the soil watered when getting dry with a vessel that has been standing in the sun, keep clear of weeds, &c.

☞Miss Harriet McCreary is just opening a beautiful lot of Spring Millinery. See her advertisement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Monday's Washington letter in the *World* has the following:

GEN. BANKS UNDER A CLOUD.

There is little doubt that Gen. Banks will be removed from the command of the Department of the Gulf. It is felt that while his political management was, perhaps, what the administration desired it to be, he has been singularly unfortunate as a general; that, in fact, he knows nothing about military movements, and is not a man that can learn. His strategy and tactics, as shown in the recent battles, are universally denounced here by military men of all parties. There is talk of putting Fremont in his place. In any event, General Banks's race is about run as far as this administration is concerned.

TROUBLE AMONG OUR GENERALS.

It is stated that an urgent request has been sent by General Sherman to General Banks *for one of his army corps*, and that Banks refused on the ground that it would endanger his whole command. It is also understood that General Banks and Admiral Porter are at loggerheads and refuse to work with one another, each complaining bitterly of the other.

SUPPRESSING NEWS AGAIN.

Secretary Stanton is again employed in putting a stop to the transmission of intelligence. The news of the disaster at Plymouth was known here on Saturday by special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, but its transmission by telegraph was prohibited. The Red river disaster also was given out by piecemeal to the public, so that it would not create too much comment.

BUTLER BEING DISCOVERED.

Since General Grant has assumed supreme command it has been discovered that he *does not take very kindly to General Butler*, and there were rumors in the city during the past two days that Butler was under arrest for some matters in his department. It is said that General Baldy Smith discovered, as soon as he was put in command at Fortress Monroe, that matters had a very suspicious look. Butler seems to consider he has been very ill used.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The air is filled with rumors touching the reported movements of the various armies. Of course all the real news is contraband, but it is no secret that the campaign in Virginia has opened in dead earnest, and that a battle may be fought at any time.—There are rumors of the retreat of our army from the Rapidan, and of a grand flanking movement by Lee by way of the Shenandoah valley, but nothing in a shape that can be definitely stated to you.

☞The spring elections in Michigan appear to have given great gains to the Democracy. Our exchanges from that State come to us full of crowing roosters, and other emblems of victory and rejoicing.

☞Forney writes from Washington to his Philadelphia paper. "A few months ago I thought we were near the end of the rebellion; at present, *I don't think we have reached the middle of it.*"

Albany, April 22.—A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Governor Seymour remonstrating against the proposed nonpayment of the interest on the State debt in gold. He takes the ground that it would be inconsistent with honesty, and if the state fails to pay, it will suffer lasting shame and in a pecuniary point of view will lose much more in its negotiations for new loans than it will save on the interest, and that it will tend to weaken if not destroy, the credit of the general government in foreign markets.

☞ We are requested to state that the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at Lower Marsh Creek Church, (Rev. Mr. Warner's) on Sabbath, the 8th inst. Preparatory exercises commence on Saturday.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.	
Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 50
White Wheat	1 70 to 1 75
Red Wheat	1 55 to 1 60
Corn	1 10
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 00 to 6 50
Timothy Seed	2 90 to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 40
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 60
BALTIMORE—Friday last.	
Flour	7 87 to 8 00
Wheat	1 70 to 2 29
Rye	1 63 to 1 65
Corn	1 28 to 1 36
Oats	87 to 94
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	3 10 to 3 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	13 00 to 18 75
Hogs, per hund	12 00 to 13 00
Hay	31 00 to 35 00
Whiskey	1 32 to 1 33
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Bishop Stevens, ALFRED E. LEWIS, Esq., formerly of Hanover, to MARY, only daughter of J. R. Wolff, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 10th ult., by Isaac Robinson, Esq., Mr. PHILIP TURBAN, of Frederick county, to Miss SUSAN D. HIMES, of Washington county, Md.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 1st of Nov. last, in Arendtsville, Mrs. CATHARINE WAGNER, aged 77 years 8 months and 11 days.

At La Rue, Ohio, on the 15th of April, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, formerly of this county, aged 52 years and 2 months. Mr. Bailey left this but a few weeks ago, with his family, to reside in the west. A severe cold taken during his journey, ended in a fever which proved fatal to him.

In Bernville, Berks county, Pa., on the 21st ult., MARY K. GRAHN, daughter of Rev. Hugo and Mary Kurtz Grahn, aged 1 year.

Communicated.

Died, SAMUEL KNOX MORROW, of Camp Fever. The deceased was born in this county, Nov. 22d, 1817, and removed to Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio, in 1839. He was a Wagon Master in the U. S. service, and took the Fever at Camp Nelson, Ky., about the 12th of March; was discharged and taken home the 9th, and died the 10th inst., at his residence, at Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio, aged 46 years 6 months and 24 days. His wife was a daughter of Victor McIlhenny, of this county, and died 1 year 2 months and 6 days previous to his death. J. M.

County papers please copy.

Communicated.

Died, on the 15th of April, WILLIAM EDWARD COLE, of Menallen township, aged 8 months and 14 days, son of Francis and Mary Cole.

Thou hast left us, dearest Willie,
We thy loss most deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Chesnut Timber-land.

I WILL offer at Public Sale on MONDAY, the 23d day of MAY next, on the premises, 2 miles from Bendersville, on the public road leading to Pine Grove, and 3½ miles from Whitestown, on a public road leading to Whitestown, adjoining the farms of Solomon Meals, Adam Thomas, Wm. Yeatts and John Weigle, in lots, 100 ACRES OF THE BEST RAIL TIMBER-LAND in the county. It is level, clean of stone and a good quality of farm land. *The terms will be three equal annual installments, without interest, commencing March first, 1865.* Immediate possession will be given. DANIEL D. GITT.

☞ Should the 23d be rainy the sale will be postponed to the first favorable day thereafter. [May 2, 1864. ts*

A Nice Home

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, a most desirable property, situated on the Baltimore Turnpike, half a mile south of Littlestown, Adams county. The lot contains about three quarters of an acre of ground; the house is a new two-story Brick, well finished and arranged in the best manner with a view to comfort and convenience. There is a good well of water on the premises; also a new Stable. The location is a very beautiful one, affording an extended view of the surrounding country. Apply to the subscriber, in Littlestown, by whom terms will be made known. E. F. SHORB.

May 2, 1864. 4t

Bounty Tax Abatement.

THE books for the collection of the Bounty Tax in Cumberland township are now in the hands of the Collectors, (Francis Bream, Jacob Lott, Lewis Bushman and Levi M. Plank,) who are authorized to make an ABATEMENT OF THREE PER CENT. on all sums paid on or before the first day of June next. After that date no abatement will be allowed.

PHILIP REDDING,
CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY,
Supervisors of Cumberland Tp.

May 2, 1864. 3t*

Bakery in York Street.

THE undersigned is continuing Saupee's Bakery, in York street, Gettysburg, and is prepared to furnish every day, fresh BREAD, CAKES, PRETZEL, CRACKERS, &c. He has employed a first-rate Baker, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. JOHN CHRISMER.

Gettysburg, May 2, 1864.

1864. Spring Millinery. 1864.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city and is now opening a new assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS—Spring Styles. Also, a handsome assortment of READY MADE BONNETS and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

☞ Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.

May 2, 1864. 2m

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY inst:

Eliza McCleary, Franklin township.

STORE LICENSE.

Norbeck & Martin, Gettysburg.

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.

May 2, 1864. tc

Notice.

HENRY RUMMEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Rummel, late of Reading township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. RUMMEL,

May 2, 1864. 6t* Administrator.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store.

C. O. D.

I HAVE placed my books in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection.

Persons indebted to me for fees, &c., during my term as Register and Recorder, will have the goodness to walk up and settle immediately, as no further indulgence will be granted.

C. X. MARTIN.

April 11, 1864. 6t

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

FOR SALE BY

SHEADS & BUEHLER,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

Brooklyn, October, 1861.

Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for a large quantity of Stone Mason Work in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. For full particulars and specifications inquire of the undersigned. DAVID WILLS.

Gettysburg, May 2, 1864. 2t

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT., upon all State, County and Special Taxes assessed for the year 1864, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Friday, the 1st day of July next.—Collectors will be required to call on taxpayers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

April 25, 1864. td

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Adams, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to an association of persons, under the name style and title of "*The New Oxford Cemetery Association,*" and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court, at the next term, to wit: on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1864, will decree and declare that the persons so associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in an instrument of writing set forth and duly filed in said Court.

By the Court, JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. 3t

Dr. A. Holtz,

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPTON, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m

The First National

BANK OF GETTYSBURG will furnish 10-40 U. S. BONDS to any persons wishing to invest their money in that way.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

April 25, 1864.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and others interested in the estate of GEORGE NULL, deceased, that a distribution has been made and filed in the Orphan's Court of Adams county, of the balance found in the hands of Samuel Brown, Administrator of said estate, (as per first account,) and unless cause is shown to the contrary, the same will be confirmed on the 12th day of MAY next.

By order of the Court.

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.

April 25, 1864. 3t

Notice.

JOHN HARTMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hartman, late of Hamilton twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISRAEL HARTMAN,
GEORGE REICHART,

April 25, 1864. 6t Administrators.

Notice.

ANDREW B. MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew B. Myers, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. B. GARDNER,

April 25, 1864. ts Administrator.

Horse Stolen.

$20 REWARD.—Was stolen from the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, on the night of the 20th inst., a large BAY HORSE, eight years old, with a little white on the left hind foot, the only white about him: his mane falls on each side. The above reward will be paid for the return of said Horse. JOHN CAREY.

April 25, 1864. 3t

Bark Wanted.

300 CORDS OF GOOD ROCK OAK BARK, for which I will pay $7 50 per cord, if delivered in good order, at my Tannery.

Also, 200 CORDS OF BLACK OAK BARK, for which I will pay $5,00 per cord, if delivered in good order. JOHN RUPP.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

Notice.

I HEREBY notify and warn all persons from taking a transfer or assignment of a note, dated the 4th day of March, 1864, at five months after date, payable to Henry Bitner, or order, for the sum of Sixty Dollars, in which I have waived my right under the Exemption Laws, as I did not receive any value for said note. I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled to do so by law.

ISAAC STOVER.

April 18, 1864. 3t*

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Notice.

SAMUEL HARMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Harman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Ex'r.

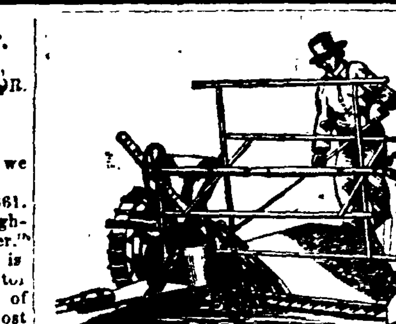
Apr. 18, 1864. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE W. ELICKER, of Tyrone township, Adams county, has made a voluntary assignment of his property, for the benefit of his creditors, and that the undersigned, residing in Reading township, has been appointed Assignee. All persons indebted to said George W. Elicker are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to

MICHAEL B. BLAUSER,

April 18, 1864. 6t Assignee.



Manny's Patent

COMBINED

REAPER & MOWER,

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

This Machine is presented to the farming community as THE BEST combined Reaper and Mower made. The large number sold in this State are still in successful operation, and have proven the principles of its construction to be the ones to secure durability, ease of operation, adjustability to uneven surfaces, *closeness of swath, lightness of draft and freedom from side draft.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made, (none of which are represented in the cuts,) to wit: In place of wooden cutter bar is now used one of best quality of STEEL, with new and improved guards, and knives which will cut close and clean, and make the Machine run much easier. The frame of Machine has been altered at the end of the cutter bar, to enable Machine to pass over a larger swarth of cut grass. It is now constructed to mow (frame of Machine being detached) with naked cutter bar, and on TWO WHEELS instead of one, as before used. A STEEL pitman, or connecting rod, is used in place of iron. Machine goes out of gear (knives standing still) when backed. Grain platform has been so altered that throwing off by hand is much easier than formerly.

The undersigned is still Agent for the sale of the Manny Reaper and Mower in this county, and will be happy to fill orders for it. He has one set up at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, and requests those in want of such a machine to call and see it.

SAMUEL HERBST.

April 25, 1864.

Herbst's Warehouse.

THE undersigned would inform his many friends and the public generally that he is continuing business at the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, (lately Hollinger & Herbst,) Gettysburg, Pa., and would solicit a share of custom. He keeps a fine stock of Groceries, always fresh and the assortment full, viz:

Sugars,	Coffees,	Teas,
Syrups,	Spices,	Salt,
Cheese,	Crackers,	Vinegar,
Soda,	Mustard,	Starch,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Also,	Brooms,	Brushes,
Blacking,	Soaps.	Coal Oil,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Tobaccos,	Segars,	Snuffs.
Call—	Examine—	Buy.

He is always able to supply the very best article of FLOUR to be found in this or any other market, buying the wheat himself and having the flour made by none but the best millers.

A large lot of FEED always on hand. Particular attention also paid to this department.

He would also announce that he has cars running to Baltimore every week, and is prepared to convey all kinds of freights either way. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronage the "Herbst line."

SAMUEL HERBST.

April 25, 1864.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Jacob F. Lower and Moses Raffensperger, Assignees of George S. Thomas and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Samuel B. Miller, Assignee of Levi Smith & Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 18, 1864. tc*

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James *Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place.* He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as

COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS, Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of

SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the *cheapest.*

The highest price paid for old Lead.

DAVID TROXEL, JR.

Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

Notice.

JEREMIAH SHEETS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, late of Highland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE, Adm'r.

April 11, 1864. 6t

Notice.

THE account of John Busbey, Jr., Assignee of John Busbey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 11, 1864. tc*

Election.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN.—An election for Directors, to manage the affairs of this company during the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, on the FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. BISHOP, Sec'y.

April 25, 1864. td*

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Auction!

WALL PAPER AT AUCTION!—We will close out our entire stock of Wall Paper at Public Auction,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864,

at our store, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg. The stock embraces a fine assortment of paper for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, Ceilings, Borders, &c. A chance for bargains is now offered.

May 2, 1864. ROW & WOODS.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

26. First and final account of Henry Wintrode, Administrator of Ephraim Wisler, deceased.

27. First and final account of Alexander Miller, Administrator of William Toot, dec.

28. First account of Samuel S. Moritz, Executor of the last will and testament of J. Nicholas Moritz, deceased.

29. First and final account of Lydia Trimmer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew Trimmer, deceased.

30. The first account of Robert Elliot, Administrator of Catharine Elliot, deceased.

31. The first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Sarah Melhorn, &c., under the will of John Snider, deceased, settled by John L. Smith, Administrator of said Joseph J. Smith, deceased.

32. First and final account of John Wertz, Administrator of Francis A. McDermad, deceased.

33. Guardianship account of Moses Ziegler, Guardian of the estate of Sarah E. Ziegler, James W. Ziegler, and John L. F. Ziegler, minor children of John Ziegler.

34. First and final account of Ahasuerus K. Stoner, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.

35. The first account of Jacob Geiselman, Administrator of Daniel Geiselman, dec'd.

36. The account of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Prudence J. White, deceased.

37. The account of John Long, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hess, deceased.

38. First and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kime, deceased.

39. Third and final account of David M. Myers, Administrator of Michael A. Slagle, deceased.

40. First account of Catharine Sterner and Peter Ketteman, *Administrators of* Nicholas Sterner, deceased.

41. The first and final account of Samuel Shorb, Administrator of the estate of Pius Lawrence, deceased.

42. Account of Abraham Hart, testamentary Trustee of John Comfort, now deceased, under the will of his father, Peter Comfort, deceased.

43. The account of John McCleary and David Bosserman, Executors of James McCleary, deceased, late of Freedom township.

44. Second account of *Jeremiah Culp,* Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Fehl, deceased.

45. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of John Orr, deceased.

46. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of Sally Orr, deceased.

47. The final account of George Guinn, Executor of the will of David Horner, dec.

48. The account of Daniel Cashman, Administrator of the estate of George Cashman, deceased.

49. The first account of Henry Eppelman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Eppelman, deceased.

50. First and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Administrator of Bernard Deardorff, deceased.

51. First and final account of E. C. Gitt and Henry L. Gitt, Executors of Nancy Gitt, deceased.

52. The first and final account of William L. Gitt, Guardian of Amanda Phleger, Mary Phleger, Emma Phleger and Martha Phleger, *minor children of John Phleger,* dec.

53. The first and final account of James A. Miller, Administrator with the will annexed, of Stephen S. Frazer, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased.

54. First account of George Lady, Administrator of Henry Hershey, Sr., dec'd.

55. First account of John Ganter, Administrator of Adam Marshall, deceased.

56. The first and final account of Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, (painter.) deceased.

57. The second and final account of Samuel Herbst and John Herbst, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Herbst, deceased.

58. First and final account of John Rupp, surviving Administrator of the estate of Ephraim Martin, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. td*

PHILADELPHIA

Wall Papers.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS.

Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Buff,
Chocolate Grounds.
Figured and Plain Shades,

To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPERS.

Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side, PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.,

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th days of MAY, 1864.—The subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said decedent: On FRIDAY, the 6th of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

No. 1: A FOUR ACRE LOT, adjoining lands of Wm. Unger, Peter Sell, and others.

No. 2: FOUR ACRES, adjoining lands of Michael H. Kitzmiller, Levi Maus, and others.

No. 3: FIVE ACRES, adjoining lands of Amos Lefever, John Gotwalt, and others.

The above three lots are situated within one mile of the late residence of said decedent, and near Shildt's School-house, and will be shown to those desirous of viewing them by Jacob Lohr. The people will meet at the house of decedent, and then proceed to the lots, where the sale will take place.

In the afternoon of the same day, will be offered,

No. 4: A LOT OF SIX ACRES, near the Maryland Line, in said Union township, adjoining Geo. Feeser, Henry Sterner, and others, a quarter of a mile from Bart's School-house. *It will be shown by Henry Sterner.* All the above lots are well set with Chesnut Timber, and some Oak.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of MAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A HOUSE AND 2 BUILDING LOTS, in Hanover, York county, Pa., fronting on the Hanover and Baltimore Turnpike, and known as Lot No. 3 on Forney's plot of lots. The house is a new Two-story Frame, well finished, inside and outside, painted white; and a pump in the yard. The property will be shown by Mr. Bupp, residing thereon.

Also, at the same place, A TRACT OF LAND, about 3 miles from Hanover, on the Black Rock road, adjoining John Hershey, John Lunz, and Krendler's School-house, in Heidleberg township, York county. It contains about 14 acres, about 5 acres of which are young Chesnut Timber—and will be shown by John Lunz.

☞ Attendance given and terms made known by JACOB M. BOLLINGER,

Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, dec.

April 11, 1864. ts

Russell's

SCREW POWER COMBINED *REAPER AND MOWER,*

IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Farmers wishing to purchase a good Machine—one of the most simple and durable that has been manufactured to our knowledge—a machine acknowledged by Machinists, not interested, to come the

NEAREST TO PERFECTION

of anything they ever saw. This machine has no side draft, no pressure on the horses' necks, and for lightness of draft

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

It can be easily worked with a span of small horses, in the heaviest grain or grass, without fagging. It is easily changed from a

MOWER TO A REAPER.

This machine has given satisfaction wherever sold and used. Certificates have been published to that effect, which will be found in my circulars, left at most of the public places.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

have been made since last season which will render the machine still more efficient and durable.

FARMERS, EXAMINE THIS MACHINE

and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. We give the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Extras kept on hand in case of breaking. A specimen machine can be seen by calling with the subscriber, near Gettysburg, Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

April 11, 1864. tf

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE.)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.

G. B. YANTIS.

April 4, 1864. 3m*

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

June 9, 1862.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.

COBEAN & CULP.

March 14, 1864.

Notice.

DANIEL POLLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Polley, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Gettysburg and the last named in Cumberland twp., they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. B. DANNER,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,

Mar. 28, 1864. 6t Executors.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.

Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—Plenty of new goods just opened. Also Boots, Shoes Hats, &c., &c., all cheap at BRINKERHOFF'S

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

Great Central Fair,

FOR THE

SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES AND REVENUES,

No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4, 1864.

THE Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the *objects of the Fair.* The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; and other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation. Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field.

These sufferings it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, cannot refuse assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this Committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
REV. E. W. HUTTER, Cor'ding Sec'y.
McGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Sec'y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pa.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of N. J.
His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Governor of Del.
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

R't Rev. Bish. Potter.	Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter, Chairman.
Most Rev. Bis'p Wood.	
Rev. Bishop Simpson.	Mrs. George M. Dallas.
Rev. Dr. Brainard.	Mrs. John Sergean
Rev. W. C. Breed.	Mrs. John M. Scott.
Rev. E. W. Hutter.	Mrs. General Meatt.
Rev. Isaac Leeser.	Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson.
Samuel M. Felton.	Mrs. Jos. Harrison, Jr.
John Edgar Thomson.	Mrs. Robt. W. Leaming.
Com. R. F. Stockton.	Mrs. L. Montg'y Bond.
Frederick Fraley.	Mrs. Geo. F. Weaver.
John Bingham.	Mrs. Geo. W. Harris.
George Williams.	Mrs. F. A. Drexel.
Rev. W. Suddards, D. D.	Mrs. M. N. Kelley.
Prof. Henry Coppee.	Mrs. John W. Forney.
C. P. Tutt, M. D.	Mrs. Samuel A. Crozer.
Dr. Walter Williamson	Mrs. Enoch Turley.
Hon. Oswald Thompson	Miss A. Sager.
Hon. J. R. Ludlow.	Miss Susan O'Neill.
N. B. Browne.	Miss Sallie Scott.
Daniel Dougherty	Miss Louisa E. Claghorn
and 90 others.	and 35 others.

April 25, 1864.

Jacob Harley,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY,)

NO. 622 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.—Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY; Solid SILVER-WARE, and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at *low prices.*

Watches and Fine Clocks REPAIRED, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

☞ Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.

April 18, 1864. 3m aug.15 3m

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

First National Bank

OF GETTYSBURG.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, March 11th, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eleventh day of March, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Mar. 21, 1864. 2m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.

ALEXANDER COBEAN,
JOHN CULP.

Jan. 30, 1864.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.

Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.,

and they will also continue to Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our assortment is large and fine, and trees remarkably thrifty and well grown. Catalogues can be had on application by mail, or at the office of "The Compiler."

EDW. J. EVANS & CO.,

Feb. 8, 1864. 3m York, Penn'a.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations—Loan-day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—

CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD!

Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead, and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

March 28, 1864.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,

respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,

NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,

between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in

Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.,

to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864

$225. SEVEN OCTAVE $225.

Rosewood Piano Fortes.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New, Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with all latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. TERMS NET CASH. Call or send for descriptive circular.

March 7, 1864. 3m

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

at Danner & Ziegler's shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 4, 1864. tf

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has

INCREASED THE STOCK,

and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.

HENRY RIESER.

Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING.

March 7, 1864.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

VARIOUS.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

In Warren county, Illinois, there is a village called "Young America," that is all black, and has been the scene of many outrages upon Democrats, by soldiers instigated by Abolition residents. We learn from last week's *Peoria Mail*, that these abuses have been put an end to. An armed cavalcade, one fine morning, rode into the village—the rioters fled at their approach.—The cavalcade, composed of law-abiding freemen, announced that their sole object was to observe the peace and obey the laws, and that they *meant to do it*. They demanded and received the pledges of some fifty of the leading Abolitionists in and around the village, that no more outrages should be perpetrated on Democrats. Peace and law thus re-established, they paid their hotel bills, and, in silence and perfect order, rode out of the village as they had entered it. It appears that *some* things can be done as *well* as others, and a *great deal better, too!*

☞There is in the State of New Jersey a "lucky dog." Three years ago he was a butcher—not a well-to-do butcher, but a starving fellow, who peddled cheap meats through the country. He went into the war a captain. One month after he left home he sent back two boxes of solid silver ware which he "found" in Virginia. He became a major, and was so successful in *finding* things that he has purchased property to the amount of $20,000. The boys in his neighborhood understand matters, and when they have occasion to speak of a *thief* they call him a "*finder*."

The Proposed Amendments to the Internal Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The tax bill reported in the House of Representatives to increase the Revenue of the government provides the following rates: Coal illuminating oil, etc., 20 cents per gallon; ground coffee and substitutes, 1 cent per pound; molasses, syrup of molasses, etc., 5 per centum, ad valorem; sugars 1 and 2 cents per pound; paper of all descriptions, 3 per centum ad valorem; salt, 6 per 100 pounds; pig iron $1 per ton; blooms, slabs, or loops, $1,50 per ton; stoves and hollow-ware, $3 per ton; leather of all descriptions, 5 per cent. ad valorem; grape wines, 5 cents per gallon, all other wines or liquors called wine, 25 cents per gallon; ready made clothing, boots, shoes, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and worsted, 5 per cent. ad valorem; cavendish, plug, twist and stemmed tobacco, 25 cents; smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems and shorts and refuse, 10 cents; snuff and snuff flour, 35 cents; fine cut, 35 cents; cigars valued at $10 per thousand, $5 per thousand; valued at 10 to $20, $7 per thousand; valued at 20 to $40 per thousand, $12; valued at 40 to $75 per thousand, $25; valued at over $75 per thousand, $40. First proof spirits, sold or removed for consumption prior to July 1st, 60 cents per gallon; after July and prior to January 1st, 1865, $1; after January 1st, $1,25. Distilled spirits and refined coal oil may be exported without excise duty.

The President's Disloyal Relations.—The Chicago *Post*, alluding to the passage of Mrs. Lincoln's sister, with contraband goods, through our lines, endorses a strong condemnation of Mr. Lincoln for his alleged course in the affair, and adds the following interesting statement:

"In the recent diabolical outbreak of secessionists in Coles county, in this State, two of Mr. Lincoln's own cousins were among the active and leading participators in the attack upon the soldiers, and fortunately both of them are now prisoners.—They are W. F. Hanks, of Charleston, and S. Greenville Hanks, of Big Creek, Edgar county. The latter, when arrested, *boasted that he was the man who killed Surgeon York.*"

To be sure, the President ought not to be held responsible for the doings of his own or his wife's relations; but since it is the fashion with some extremists to judge a man disloyal because his father, son, brother or cousin may be a secessionist, we don't see why the rule, if it is a good one, should not have a universal application.—*Buffalo Courier.*

High Authority.—In the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, a spirited debate took place between Senators Wilkinson and Sherman, during which Mr. Wilkinson charged Sherman with making his speech for the purpose of defeating Abraham Lincoln for President, declaring that *there was an organization to defeat* Lincoln *at all hazards*. This is high authority, foreboding no good to the present Administration, but comforting to the great, conservative, Democratic party.—This organization is the *Fremont* party, with Greeley, the "New Nation," and several German papers at the head of the list as leaders. We only hope they may "defeat Lincoln at all hazards," for there never was a man that more richly deserved defeat.—We trust further that Lincoln's defeat will be McClellan's triumph, and that by this time next year, we may see the Union restored under the Constitution, even if it should take the *breath* from every fanatic in the Northern and Southern States. Let every patriot watch the signs of the times. What man cannot do, Providence may effect in confounding the machinations of the evil men now in power.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

☞The following curious advertisement appeared in a remote corner of the *Dispatch*, last week:

"UNION HALL."—A meeting of Republicans is requested on Saturday eve., April 1st, proximo, at the (supposed) "Union Reading Room," to take into consideration the expulsion of the "New York Tribune" by a clique of Copperhead, Pro-Slavery Republicans. HUMAN FREEDOM.

"Copperhead, Pro-Slavery Republicans," is decidedly good. We are not in the secret of the patriotic association monopolizing all the loyalty in the city, and cannot furnish a report of the proceedings resulting from the above announcement.—*Erie Observer.*

An English Abolitionist.—Geo. Thompson said in Boston the other day, that when he came to this country twenty-nine years ago:

"I was a disturber of the public peace; I was an enemy to the Union; I was thought worthy to be denounced by your President in an address to Congress; I am unchanged."

This is a fair sample of the kind of men who are perambulating the country and instructing American citizens in their political duty.

☞The great ornament of the English Bench, Chief Justice Holt, once replied to an earnest entreaty to stretch a point of law a little, in a case where equity evidently demanded it: "we cannot alter the law till the law makers direct us; we must conform to the law, as it is at present, not what it will be to-morrow; we are upon our oaths so to do." How unlike a great majority of Judges in our country, who have allowed themselves to become the truculent tools of usurpation and despotism.

☞It has been thought that people are degenerating because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long at the present rates.

☞The Turners of Chicago have rented their Hall to the Democratic National Convention to be held in that city on the Fourth of July next. The rent to be paid is $2,000.

ADVERT'S.

"Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juices of the pine tree."

* * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has given evidence in thousands of cases of its power to cure in Consumption of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and eruptions on any part of the body."

* * * "Those who are troubled with throat and lung diseases, cannot do better than get a bottle of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and use it according to directions."

* * * "We believe that one dollar spent for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will do more to purify the blood and cure scrofulous sores than ten dollars on any other remedy."

* * * "The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

* * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial does its work at once, and the patient is immediately relieved and cured."

☞Don't fail to read the next column.

Mar. 21, 1864. 6t

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? HAVE YOU SORE THROAT? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, CONSUMPTION?

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality *of disease which sweeps to the grave* at least "one sixth" of death's victims.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Pa., the proprietor of "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

Many, not only of the people, but physicians of every school and practice, are daily asking me, "What is the principle or cause of your success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption?" My answer is this:

The invigoration of the digestive organs—the strengthening of the debilitated system—the purification and enrichment of the blood, must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, subduing inflammation, and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with Nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

I ask all to read the following certificates. They are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation:—

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir—I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave, but thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 N. Second street, and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper. REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1321 Wylie Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an infallible cure for Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Inflammation of the Lungs.

Mr. Ward says:

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms; I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend; I tried it, and I am thankful to say that after using four large, and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 N. Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets. JOHN WARD.

Read the following from Utica:

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which was recommended for my daughter by Dr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond care, and had employed the best of medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for all those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases besides that of my daughter that it has entirely cured of long standing coughs.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN V. PARKER,
Daguerrean Artist,
126 Genesee street, Utica.

* * * :—I have used Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial in my family, and can cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for colds, coughs, and to those predisposed to consumption.
DR. G. A. FOSTER,
160 Genesee street.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial when taken in connection with Dr. Whishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will cure Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the kidneys, and female complaints.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS and ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Prepared only by the Proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

March 21, 1864. 1y

Committee for a Day's Labor.

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.
Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues."
Office No. 118 S. SEVENTH ST.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

THIS Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers!

What the people can do in their separate trades!

What Pennsylvania can do!
What New Jersey can do!
What Delaware can do!
What each county can do!
What each city and town can do!
What each profession can do!
What each trade can do!
What each occupation can do!
What each manufactory can do!
What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do!
What each mine can do!
What each workshop can do!
What each family can do!
What each man can do!
What each woman can do!
What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show to the world what American freemen are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.

The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!

Organize in your workshops—in your families.

Let the men organize.
Let the women organize.
Let the trades organize.
Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions.—Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
Mrs. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairwoman of Ladies' Committee.
M. J. MITCHESON, Secretary.
April 25, 1864.

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of
Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.
Jan. 18, 1864.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.
Sept. 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!! EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Clothing.

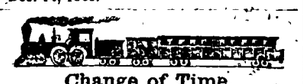
GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of
Over Coats,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants
Pantaloons, Vests
Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.
Sept. 28, 1863.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
— ALSO —
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1863.



Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will run as follows:

First Train will leave Gettysburg at 6.30, A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8, A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Return at 6, P. M., with passengers from same points. Passengers can also reach Baltimore the same day by this train. R. McCURDY, President.
Dec. 28, 1863.

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞Call and examine at the sign of the
May 11, 1863. RED FRONT.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.
Cone One! Come All!
☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1862.

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.
May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Eyre & Landell,

FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864.
100 pcs $1 Fancy Silks. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1.
190 " good Black " 200 " Ordered Plain SILKS. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET.
Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, per yard.
Black " $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. "
Moire Antiques, all colors.
Magnificent Grenadies.
Magnificent Organdies.
Richest Chintzes and Percales. Spring Shawls.
New Household Staple Goods.
N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 7, 1864 3m

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 29, 1864.

Come with a Rush.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
June 15, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.
GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.
May 25, 1863.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for
GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.
Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,
GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.
TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.
McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Another Car Load.

BRINKERHOFF keeps up with the times by getting new goods almost every week.—He spares no effort to accommodate his numerous customers. "Quick sales and small profits," is his motto.
Dec. 7, 1863.

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.
NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.
Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.
Dec. 7, 1863.

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at
Aug. 24. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE
Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS AND COARSE COATS,
your
CLOTH COATS AND CASSIMERE COATS
your
FROCK COATS AND BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS AND MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS AND EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS AND WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS AND CHEAP COATS,
because he sells cheaper than anybody else.
☞Go to
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE,
on
BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG,
for your
CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,
for your
FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS AND CHEAP PANTS,
because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's.
☞PICKING'S☜
is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS AND FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
MILITARY VESTS and all kinds of Vests, cheaper than any other store in the county.

GO TO PICKING'S
for
Valises,
Trunks,
Carpet Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas,
Gent. Shawls,
Clothes Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Blacking Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
Thread Gloves,
Comforters,
Fine Shirts,
Coarse Shirts,
Cassimere Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Merino Shirts,
Lambswool Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Under Shirts,
Flannel Drawers,
Woollen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck-ties,
Cravats,
Collars,
Paper Collars,
Gum Shoes,
Buffalo Shoes,
Cotton Socks,
Woollen Socks,
Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Combs,
Redding Combs,
Buffalo Shoes,
Gum Combs,
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Razors,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Soap,
Shaving Brushes,
Violins,
Violin Strings,
Violin Bows,
For he has a thousand things for sale that can not be found in any store in the county.

☞If you want an ACCORDEON Go to Picking.
If you want a POCKET KNIFE Go to Picking.
If you want a SILVER THIMBLE Go to Picking.
If you want a FINE SEGAR Go to Pick in
If you want SMOKING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want CHEWING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want SUSPENDERS Go to Picking
If you want STEEL PENS Go to Picking
If you want GOOD PENCILS Go to Picking.
If you want SLEIGH BELLS Go to Picking
If you want a NEW SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a CHEAP SUIT Go to Picking.
If you want CHEAP CLOTHES Go to Picking
If you want to BUY CHEAP Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD FIT Go to Picking
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking
For he has received another large stock of NEW GOODS which he is selling to old customers and new customers at the lowest prices.

☞PICKING'S late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. GIVE HIM A CALL.
Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1863.

Row & Woods,

(Successors to R. F. McIlhenny.)
CORNER OF YORK ST. AND DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA.,
have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco, and all other kinds for men and boys.
LADIES' SHOES.
Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.
CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.
HATS AND CAPS.
Of every size, quality and style, for men, boys and children.
MISSES' HATS.
A large lot of the latest styles.
FURNISHING GOODS.
White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts, of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.
UNDER-WEAR.
A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.
SOCKS.
Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton, of all kinds—cheap as ever.
GLOVES.
Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.
SEGARS.
Of the finest flavor and best manufacture imported and domestic, selected with care.
WALL PAPER.
For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes, Centre Pieces. Fire-board Prints, Door Paper, of various kinds.
WINDOW BLINDS.
Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain papers of different colors.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.
Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. TERMS CASH.
ROW & WOODS.
Dec. 7, 1863. tf

1864. PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. 4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

Now is the Time.

ROW & WOODS, corner of York street and Diamond, Gettysburg, are closing out a large lot of WALL PAPER at very low prices. In the Spring paper will cost double what it can be bought at now. [Dec. 21, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', the sign of RED FRONT.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Stratton Bryant & Co.

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Sts.,
New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is, to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end, a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house. After becoming proficient in the Science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c. learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and despatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good, for an unlimited period, in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those only who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular. Address:
BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 1y Philadelphia.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the BUSINESS DEPARTMENT the student enters upon the Graduating Course, which includes a continuance in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirely new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.
Feb. 1, 1864. 1om

Portable Printing Offices.

FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.
Address ADAMS' PRESS CO.,
31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.
January 25, 1864. 1y

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—all of which will be sold low for cash.

M. I. TOBIAS & CO.'S best quality full jeweled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.
Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 186.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

CALL at CHRISMER'S for your Ale, Porter, &c., &c.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864. No. 31.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb. 1, 1864. 6m

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.: also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty. Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M. Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE. Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please. PETER THORN, March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get this MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS. SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid STOCK OF SPRING GOODS. The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description. SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOES, of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles. April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

BOOTS AND SHOES. SHOES BOOTS.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned has just laid in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest profits possible. His assortment embraces double-soled CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men, CAVALRY BOOTS, all kinds of BOOTS FOR BOYS, with a large assortment of SHOES FOR LADIES also for CHILDREN. He has selected his stock with care, suited as he thinks exactly to the wants of this market—and additions will constantly be made as the trade may require. The goods he offers are not only well made, and of good materials, but embrace the latest styles. Particular attention will always be paid to these points.

Remember the place—YORK STREET, nearly opposite the Bank. Call and see for yourselves.

The boot and shoe-making business is carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM SHILLENN. Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied. STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY. Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq., IN NEW OXFORD, we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description. A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN. New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work. Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS. Dec. 14, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States. Nov. 24, 1862.

A FRESH ARRIVAL of BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS. Cheap for cash. Call and see. J. L. HOLTZWORTH. Jan. 11, 1864.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

BUFFALO SHOES.—A superior article of Over Shoes, for sale at the store of ROW & WOODS.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES at J. M. ROWE'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S

POETRY.

THE RING MY MOTHER WORE.

BY LOUIS DELA.

The earth has many treasures rare,
In gems and golden ore;
My heart hath one, more precious far—
The ring my mother wore.
I saw it first, when I, a child,
Was playing by her side;
She told me then, 'twas father's gift
When she became his bride.

I saw it oft in sorrow's hours
Which marked the after years—
When shining on the soft white hand
That wiped away my tears.
And, oh! I saw it once again
When on her dying bed,
She lifted up her hand in prayer,
And laid it on my head.

Beside that bed, where fell my tears,
The ring to me was given;
She placed it on my hand and said,
"We'll meet again in heaven!"
I kissed the cheek I oft had pressed,
From which the rose had fled,
And bowed with grief stood motherless,
Alone beside the dead.

Among the blest in realms above,
Where sorrowware unknown,
O may I meet my mother dear,
No more to weep alone.
Her dying words of love and faith
I'll cherish evermore,
Within the heart which holds so dear
The ring my mother wore.

NAME IN THE SAND.

Alone I walked on the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year and day;
And onward from the spot, I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought, 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to me no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the water in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands,
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For honor or for shame.

MISCELLANY.

HON. ANDREW G. MILLER, OF WISCONSIN.

Judge Miller is a native of Pennsylvania, and when appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin, in 1838, was a resident of Gettysburg, Adams county. He has many relatives and attached friends in this State, who will be glad to learn that the recent attempt of his political enemies in Wisconsin to have him impeached by Congress has signally failed, the Judiciary Committee of the House having unanimously reported against the memorials containing the charge and specifications against him. The *National Intelligencer*, on this subject, remarks:

"We had the pleasure two or three weeks ago of stating that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives had reported unanimously against certain memorials praying the impeachment of the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, United States Judge for the district of Wisconsin, on certain charges set forth, and that the House had confirmed the report of the committee. We think it, however, due to the character of a magistrate who has so long worn the ermine with honor to copy into our columns the annexed extracts from an article on the subject which we find in the Milwaukee *News*, which paper announces the satisfaction with which the acquital of the Judge was received there:

"Immediately on the announcement of the presentation of the memorials (says the *News*) and of their reference to the Judiciary Committee, Judge Miller addressed a note to the committee, requesting that, in case the committee required it, he would without delay present such testimony as may be deemed necessary to refute the charges. The memorials, it seems, were composed of such a confused mass that the committee required them to be reduced to a specific and comprehensive shape. That being done, the committee examined separately the charges and specifications, and, after full investigation, unanimously reported against the memorials.

"A petition from members of the State Legislature gave the matter additional influence. But the representation of those memorialists, 'that they have learned with much satisfaction that a memorial has been presented to the House of Representatives for the impeachment of Judge Andrew G. Miller,' with the confession 'that they are without personal knowledge of the facts charged,' induced many men to consider these parts of the memorial more jocular than serious. But a large number of those memorialists forwarded statements that they had not signed their names to the memorial desiring the impeachment of Judge Miller; but upon representation that he would be impeached, they signed it from a sense of justice, on account of the only request contained in it 'that your honorable body shall give the matter a careful and thorough as well as a full investigation.' In compliance with this request, and in justice to the judge, the committee obtained from the House leave to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath. The testimony heard before committee flatly denied the charges, or fully satisfied the committee of their want of merit. During the whole time the Judge continued at his post in this city, in the daily discharge of his official duties.

"The attempt to impeach Judge Miller is pronounced an unjustifiable persecution and a great outrage. The Judge came to Wisconsin with the commission, from President Van Buren, of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory, in the month of December, 1838. He was Territorial Judge until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1848. As such Judge he disposed of about eight thousand cases, besides holding, with the other judges, nine annual terms of the Supreme Court of the Territory. On the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union he was appointed by President Polk to the office of Judge of the United States for the Wisconsin district.—As such Judge he has disposed of about seven thousand cases. In his long service of over twenty-five years, he has established the reputation of an able, faithful, and upright Judge. He has done more than any other man to mould the judicial policy of the State, and to sustain the legitimate business and trade of the people of the State. But he, having become advanced in years, and like the venerable Chief Justice Taney, not being willing at this time either to die or resign, a combination attempted to make a vacancy by the process of impeachment. It is probable that they supposed that an old judge, supporting the Constitution of the United States and administering all constitutional laws without fear or favor, and bearing the political reputation of a Democrat, might be disposed of by impeachment. But in this they have been egregiously disappointed. They have been taught by the Judiciary Committee, composed of six Republicans and three Democrats, the salutary lesson that there are men in all political parties who have a due regard for honesty and integrity, and that such matters are above political consideration."

INTERFERENCE.

There are two remarkable facts brought to light by the publication of Gen. McClellan's Report. The first is, that the Western Virginia campaign, in which McClellan achieved such perfect success, was undertaken, carried forward, and finished by him without any orders of any kind from Washington. No one in that city seemed to have the slightest concern in the campaign; no one even ordered him to undertake it; but the General acting on his own responsibility, went to Western Virginia, and on his own plans drove out, captured, or destroyed one and another of the rebel armies until he had rescued the whole district. The other fact is, that to which we have before alluded, that the great campaign in Maryland, resulting in the victory at Antietam, was undertaken by Gen. McClellan on his own responsibility, conducted by him without order or interference from Washington, and resulted in complete success and glorious victory. The contrast between these two campaigns and the Peninsula campaign, in this respect, cannot fail to be noticed. In the latter the interference was constant and persistent.—Not only was the army reduced one-third, but after it was reduced the movements of Gen. McClellan were constantly hampered and obstructed by orders from Washington. The most minute details of his march were sometimes directed by the "commander-in-chief" in the White House. The President even tells him to look well to the effect of the Chickahominy on his position! And McClellan replies, with his unvarying courteous respect for the President, that the latter may rest assured he will not overlook a stream which has already given the army so much occupation! "Stretch your right wing to the north of Richmond," orders the Secretary of War. Why don't you destroy that railroad? is the constant complaining demand of the President. There was apparently no moment, from the time he left Washington till Halleck ordered him back, that Gen. McClellan had permission to exercise his own judgment, or dispose of the Army of the Potomac according to his views of what was best. It is curious and instructive to draw this contrast between the campaign in which he was managed by the politicians surrounding the President.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DR. BROWNSON ON LINCOLN.

The New York *Post* quotes the following from *Brownson's Review*:

"Mr. Lincoln evidently knows nothing of the philosophy of history, or of the higher elements of human nature. He imagines that men act only from low and interested motives, and does not suspect, because he does not feel, the presence of a heroic element, the element, Carlyle would call it, of hero-worship, that makes men admire and cling to, and uphold a bold, daring policy energetically proclaimed, firmly adhered to, and consistently acted on, though in the face and eyes of their interest. His soul seems made of leather, and incapable of any grand or noble emotion. Compared with the mass of men, he is a line of flat prose in a beautiful and spirited lyric. He lowers, he never elevates you. You leave his presence with your enthusiasm damped, your better feelings crushed, and your hopes cast to the winds. You ask not, can this man carry the nation through its terrible struggles? but can the nation carry this man through them, and not perish in the attempt?

"He never adopts a clear policy. When he hits upon a policy, substantially good in itself, he contrives to belittle it, besmear it, or in some way to render it mean, contemptible and useless. Even wisdom from him seems but folly. It is not his fault, but his misfortune. He is a good sort of man, with much natural shrewdness and respectable native abilities; but he is misplaced in the Presidential chair. He lives and moves in an order of thought, in a world many degrees below that in which a great man lives and moves. We blame him not because he is mole eyed and not eagle eyed, and that he has no suspicion of that higher region of thought and action in which lie the great interests and questions he is called upon to deal with as President of the United States. He has done as much as was in his power to make himself, and should be respected for what he has made himself, and the fault that he is not fit for his position is the fault of us who put him there. His only fault is, the misfortune of being unconscious of his own unfitness for his place."

☞A German writer says: "Thieves are so scarce in that country, that the authorities are compelled to offer rewards for them."

Lincoln, we should think, might spare 40,000 of them from his party without the least inconvenience. He is sadly in want of revenue. Why not sell a few thousand of his thieves to Germany, and pocket the reward?

Attempt at Rape.—A negro by the name of Williams was committed to jail in this place yesterday morning for an attempt to commit rape on the body of a little white girl, living with Mrs. Bayard. This is but a practical step towards carrying out the new doctrine of "miscegenation" as taught by the Loyal Leagues.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

☞There is but one cause for the high price of provisions, and that is the war. It has taken two millions of producers from the fields of industry, and made them wasteful consumers. Those who find the necessaries of life getting beyond their reach, and who are almost starving, may thank the war for it, and nothing else.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

The New York *Tribune* says, "*the nation is drifting steadily toward bankruptcy.* We are now in the grandest crisis of our national history; and we *choose dwarfs* to do the work which might well employ angels. Something must be done to stop the tendency to ruin, or the country is lost beyond redemption." This is strong language to come from a party organ. But who is to blame for allowing "the nation to drift into bankruptcy?" The administration have had things all their own way; not an obstacle has been interposed by the people of the North. After conducting the war for three years under such circumstances, the *Tribune* now admits that there is danger that "the country will be lost beyond redemption!" There may be one hope left. The time for a change is coming, and the people can, if they will, place men at the head of the Government and in Congress who are not dwarfs—men who understand the principles upon which the Government was founded, and who will endeavor to restore the Union.—*Patriot & Union.*

DARING IMPIETY.

There is a man by the name of Wiley, a member of Congress from Western Virginia, a Senator, we believe, who recently made a speech in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition. He closed his harrangue with the daring and shocking assertion that "if he believed the Bible sanctioned slavery, he would *curse* God and die." A moment's reflection is necessary to comprehend the full measure of the blasphemy of this remark, uttered in the Senate of the United States, and copied with commendation in leading republican papers. We are not surprised at it, for it is in the very spirit of the party to which Wiley belongs; but we copy it to ask if the wretch who uttered, and the party who approves it, are not fully prepared to resolve, as did their prototypes, the French Jacobins, that "there is no God," and that "death is an eternal sleep?" Both of these resolutions would pass the present Congress any day if dictated by the necessities of the party which the majorities of the two Houses represent.—*Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer.*

☞The great Abolition Orator, Wendell Phillips, is a prime favorite at the White House, and no one receives as marked attention from "the government" and the "government's" satellites, as he; yet he has been laboring for years to effect a dissolution of the Union, and boasts of it too. In one of his Abolition harangues he uttered the following sentiment:

"I have no hope for a future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of the (white and black) races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world."

Another favorite of the old Joker is Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, who says:

"The history of the world's civilization is written in one word—what many are afraid to speak—which many are afraid to hear—and that is AMALGAMATION. In the far future, the negro will wash his face into paleness with the blood of the white man's veins."

And yet the paper announcing such sentiments is selected, in preference to others in the State of New York, as worthy of special patronage, by the present Administration!

☞Lincoln's ten per cent. scheme has gained no friends by being considered among the people: and many cautious radical leaders are coming out against so monstrous and dangerous an experiment. Ashley, Republican from Ohio, made a speech in Congress last week, in which he took a decided stand against the plan.

He protested against the carrying out of any policy of reconstruction of States by the Executive, irrespective of the control of Congress. He wanted no such Executive precedent established—no such exercise of doubtful constitutional power. He opposed it now as he would were his opponents in possession of the government. In the course of his remaks he reviewed the conduct of Gen. Banks, saying that that officer's proclamation as to politics in Louisiana was an assumption of power, and an OUTRAGE on civil rights. The policy of that general (dictated by Lincoln) was in disregard of the wishes of the Free State men of that State.

What have we Gained?—What has the Nation gained by placing the friends of Abolition in power? A divided Union; a debt that weighs us down; the destruction of a million of able men and calls for more; a policy that keeps every town at work in the most earnest way, to find its "last man" and its "last dollar," and the towns are fast approaching that point. What have we gained? Mourning all over the land; a calamity such as the world has never witnessed. What shall we gain by keeping these men in power? Utter, irretrievable ruin. Freemen! For yourselves and your children are you called upon to act.—*Ex.*

☞In New Orleans, Gen. Banks, by order of the "government" at Washington, is opening schools for the education of colored children, and providing libraries for the grown niggers. A tax is levied on every owner of real and personal property to keep the schools open one year, and an additional tax of $2 50 for every adult in the district for the library. In the same district are full two thousand white children who have not had the benefit of schools for a year. O, nigger, what crimes are not committed in thy name.

Mobbing Newspapers.—The Carbon *Democrat* says: "One of the Abolition papers printed in Easton thinks it is an 'infamous doctrine' to advocate the tearing out of Abolition printing offices in retaliation for injury done to Democratic offices. Infamous or not, such is becoming the fixed determination of the Democrats everywhere. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Tobacco.—The farmers of Lancaster county are turning their attention to tobacco culture. One farmer has sold his crop, the product of three And a half acres, for $1,000. It is estimated that the crop raised in the county last year was worth $1,500,000. The price paid in Lancaster is from eight to twenty cents, as to quality.

☞General Butler has lately enforced the rights of colored travelers to sit at the first table on steamers plying between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.—*Boston Herald.* Can that fail to make him President?

☞Counterfeit one hundred dollar greenbacks are said to be in circulation.

WHO HAVE DECLARED AND FAVORED DISUNION?

"We hold that the secessionists could have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so some of the leading Republican journals told them—all in good faith. President Lincoln, Governor Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a convention of the States, which (and which only, as the disunionists well know,) would have had power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union."—*New York Tribune.*

There it is—says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*—the bold, undisguised declaration of Horace Greeley that not only himself, but President Lincoln, and "nearly all" of the Republicans were in favor of a peaceful dissolution of the Union. Moreover, Greeley avers that they so told the secessionists. This, it is to be observed, is no declaration made some time ago, but is published in Monday's issue of the *Tribune*. There isn't a "loyal" sheet in the country which will have the hardihood to deny that Greeley has now made free confession of his guilty complicity with the Southern rebels, and charges Lincoln with being *particeps criminis.* When it is remembered that the Southern leaders in rebellion are charged with having been plotting the great revolt for years, it should be graven in characters of fire upon the memory of the American people, that with full cognizance of the designs of Davis, Yancey, Toombs & Co., the leading Republicans through their mouth-piece, assured them that they might peacefully dissolve. The strong fact demonstrated by this confession is that the Republican party really coveted the disruption of our glorious Union; it ardently thirsted for a division of the nation, rather than there should be any further participation of the South in the public councils. We have now the very key to the anti-slavery excitement which was fomented by radical journals and stump speakers. It sprung from no genuine hatred of slavery, and no genuine philanthropy for the negro, but was a mere engine used to bring about a separation. This was the real object of the statistics so often prepared by Wendell Phillips to show that both North and South would be bettered by dissolving political connection. This was the object of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated argument in favor of the right of even a segment of a State to revolutionize. This was the object of the bitter invectives in Congress against the South, closing with the taunt that "the South couldn't be kicked out of the Union." For this object such men as Thompson were imported to widen the breach, and such legislation as the "personal liberty bills" made chronic, and the foolish enthusiast John Brown urged on to his mad raid in Virginia. It may be asked what has brought about a change in the sentiments of these men? We reply that there is no real change. The terrible recoil after the firing on Sumter, seared the Abolitionists, and the hope now of utterly subjugating and crushing out the Southern people, placing negro soldiers over them, and sharing with these black troops in a general plunder of Southern estates, besides the immediate enjoyment of all the offices, emoluments and pickings incident to the war, make them for the present prate of Union, but at heart they are as honest and absolute traitors as they ever were.

A pretty set of fellows to be denouncing Jeff. Davis and the Confederates!

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

We learn from a gentleman from Monroe county that a party of drunken soldiers went to the office of the Monroe *Democrat* at Stroudsburg some time during last Saturday afternoon or evening and destroyed the greater portion of the material, throwing it into the street. If this is so, the Democrats of Monroe deserve to be trodden under foot if they do not call a County Meeting and deliberately proceed to root out the Abolition office "from stem to stern." The Democrats of Monroe are strong enough to drive every Black Republican in their midst clean out of the county, and they should never submit to this outrage without *retaliating.* The Monroe *Democrat* has been a moderate paper—a war paper rather than anything else and no reason on earth could be assigned why its publisher should not be permitted to pursue his business unmolested, other than mean political hatred. The men who committed this outrage were, of course, put up to it by Black Republican politicians. These should be made to suffer. The day when Democrats should quietly submit to outrages of this character, has gone by. If the law will not protect them in their rights of property they must protect themselves. And it is the duty of the Democrats everywhere to stand by their newspaper publishers—not only to defend their property, but to *strike back.* STRIKE BACK, we say. See how the Democrats behave in the Western States. There they *retaliate* by "carrying the war into Africa." There is no use in preaching to a pack of Heathens about preserving the public peace and respecting the law. That is throwing pearls to swine. They are deaf to all such appeals. Our only remedy for these outrages is in our own strong arms. Will the Democrats of Monroe apply it? They should compel the Black Republicans who instigated the dastardly outrage to make up the loss or submit to the consequences.—*Easton Argus.*

Female Recruits.—A Washington correspondent says the official records of the military authorities in that city show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered, and made to resume the garments of their sex. It is supposed that nearly all of these were in collusion with men who were examined by the surgeons and accepted, after which the fair ones substituted themselves and came on to the war. Curiously enough, over seventy of these martial demoiselles, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were seventeen officers' servants, in blue blouses and pants, who had to be clothed in calico and crinoline. Even a general, who has won many laurels in the war, had a handsome, fresh-looking "detailed man" acting as his clerk, whose real name turned out to be Mary Jane G——, and who has parents in Trenton who are estimable members of society. She said in excuse that she "wanted to see the world," and we think she has seen it to a considerable extent.—But wearers of brass coats and blue buttons will fascinate the fair sex—'tis a way they have the wide-world over.

☞The English papers sneer at and ridicule George Thompson, and speak of him as a played out politician in his own country.

A WORD ABOUT "LOYALTY."

The word "Loyalty," as interpreted and applied by ignorant and impudent Abolitionists, has grown insufferably sickening to the senses of all decent men. This word has only come into fashion since the despotic rule of Abolition commenced, and was never heard of before, because among a free people the slavish sentiment it embodies had no existence, sought no expression. By all the standard lexicographers "Loyalty" is defined to be "*Fidelity to a Prince or Sovereign.*" It implies that kind of personal devotion to sovereigns, and their courts, to their babies, lackeys, millinery, and petticoats, which breaks out through the columns of the "Court Journals" of Europe. In those ill-governed lands the devotion of the people instead of being concentrated on a great fundamental law, which secures their rights and limits the power of their public servants, is frittered away upon crowned and spangled boobies, who "rule for their pleasure and plunder them for their profit." It is downright funny to read the toadyish stuff which newspapers print in such countries about the movements of His or Her majesty.—Every drive or drink that the King takes is recorded for the edification of his faithful subjects, and the squalls and smiles of the royal infants are not suffered to go without a chronicler. Even in England, which is blessed with a free press, and a free constitution, the servility of the newspapers, when royal personages are spoken of, is curious and amusing. The English have a snobbish love for pageantry—for the fanciful and splendid surroundings of royalty. They pay dearly for it, the affections of this most loyal people being now divided between the Queen and the nine interesting children, which in rapid sequence and with commendable punctuality she presented to the nation during her married life. They absolutely jingled the bells, and hung out the flags and made as great fools of themselves over that ninth baby as though it had been the last and only hope of preserving the royal succession. We used to laugh at them for this amiable weakness—this big, shouting, lubberly glee at the successful adjustment of a new leech to the public treasury. But the laugh is on the other side of the water now. Three years of Abolition domination have humbled in the dust this people who used to make merry over the servility of their neighbors. The word "*free*" has gone out of fashion, and "*loyal*" has taken its place. Men boast of their "*loyalty.*" Government spies and office-holders organize *Loyal Leagues* in every village and neighborhood. Pitiful preachers, craving an increase of salary and anxious to soothe the itching ears of wealthy pew-holders, preach the "*christian duty of loyalty*" from the pulpit. Postmasters, provost-marshals, detectives, assessors, and tax-gatherers, wax so prodigiously loyal, that they are anxious to mob or imprison the hundreds of thousands of freemen who disagree with them and despise them.—Shoddy contractors rolling in wealth wrung from the plundered soldier, atone for their thefts by renewed pledges of "*loyalty*" to the "government." In a word every fellow who has an office or hopes to get one, who has a contract or is looking out for one, who has cheated, is cheating or is about to cheat the army in anything from sausages up to steeds or saddles, is so vociferously and madly "*loyal*" that he can hardly endure the sight of a "copperhead," who subsists by the sweat of his brow, without either office or shoddy. It is a shameful and humiliating fact that the vast body of those who are for hunting down freemen for their adherence to the constitution and their denunciation of its enemies, are tied by some cord, stout or slender, to the public treasury—look up for guidance not to the supreme Law, but to some superior in power or plunder; who in his turn looks up to one greater still, until at last the head and source of riches and patronage is reached in the person of A. Lincoln.

Let us see what loyalty means in the vocabulary of these people—who the loyal man is, and what he does.

1st. The loyal man is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war—*by other people*—believes in suppressing the rebellion utterly—*with blood not his own.*

2d. He heartily approves of everything the President has done, or may do—whether right or wrong—whether expressly forbidden by the Constitution or not.

3d. He is willing and anxious to serve his country in *any* position—*that pays*—to be an assessor, a postmaster, a sutler or a spy.

4th. He is decidedly in favor of "*cleaning out*" the "copperheads," which means mobbing, murdering and imprisoning the advocates of law and of free speech—but being too cowardly to attempt the task confines himself to advising others to do it.

5th. He professes devoted attachment to the soldier, and manifests it whenever he gets a chance by clothing him in rotten uniforms, mounting him on foundered horses, and feeding him on spoiled beef.—He also subscribes twenty-five cents to the sanitary fair, buys a dollar ticket to the supper, and eats it out to the uttermost farthing.

6th. He is in favor of loyal preaching and regards the injunction of Christ, "Blessed are the peace-makers," as a copperhead interpolation. He makes any faint allusions to peace, from the pulpit, an excuse for withholding his weekly penny from the bag.

7th. He is devoted to the negro—regards him as the highest type of manhood—shouts for his emancipation, thirsts for the blood of slaveholders, and pays the wretched runaway black who works for him a dollar or two a month—freedom without wages being in his judgment a sufficient reward for the "*highest type.*"

8th. He punctually attends the meetings of the "Loyal League" and drums up as many little boys as he can to make the hall look crowded. He calls this "recruiting for the Union cause."

When you meet a person with any of these habits or characteristics, set him down as a *loyal* man—if he has *all* of them he is fit for a provost-marshalship, and is worthy of the august society of Ben Butler.

GRANT AND STANTON.

From a cotemporary we clip the following version of supposed differences between these magnates:

The quarrel between Stanton and Grant is said to be: That Stanton has complained to Gen. Grant that in ordering the transfer to the front of various detachments of veteran troops garrisoning certain forts, and the substitution in those forts of new recruits or men from the invalid corps, the General has assumed authority which belonged only to the Secretary of War. Gen. Grant contended that his action in the premises was clearly within his authority as General-in-Chief, and moreover that, having issued the order in question, it could not well be changed. The Secretary appealed to the President, and he, washing his hands of any further responsibility as a military leader, wisely decided that as Gen. Grant had been called by Congress to take the command of all the armies of the Union, it would be best to let him have his own way.

☞On "How a great victory turns out," an exchange has the following: Our readers remember what a blow was made over our capture of Brownsville, Texas, last December. It now seems that the Rio Grande is to be abandoned for the double reason that the French are about to take possession of Matamoras on the opposite side of the river, and that the continuing of our troops there *did not in the least put a stop to the Confederate and Mexican cotton trade.* Time will let out truths which telegraphic operators pervert.

Whew! How is This?—The New York *Times*, in an article on amalgamation, says: "We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the preference of young white ladies of refinement for colored men—pure blacks having the precedence in all cases where there is room for choice."

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OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1864.

☞The Governors of Ohio and Indiana have called out the National Guard for one hundred days. Governor Curtin, it is said, is awaiting the passage by the Legislature of the bill to organize the militia of the State, upon which he will no doubt make a similar call. Had the people heeded the advice of Washington against sectional parties, there would have been no occasion for them in the military service.

☞Some days since Gen. Dix committed to Fort Lafayette a certain Hawley D. Clapp, as one of a gang of bounty swindlers who are said to have stolen *four hundred thousand dollars* from recruits at a single office in New York. Forthwith the "loyal" press pronounced him a Democrat, and applied to him the epithet of "Copperhead Martyr." The falsehood, like the thousands of others raised by the same press, was soon exposed. His own counsel has written as follows to the *New York Herald:*

"Since the commencement of this unfortunate war Mr. Clapp has been a strong Union man and a warm supporter of all the measures of the Government, even that which deprived the citizen of the inestimable right of *habeas corpus.*"

Clapp was a Republican candidate for Senator in New York last fall, and received 8,175 votes against Saxton Smith, Democrat. Greely, a resident of the district, was one of his warmest supporters, and urged his election with vehemence.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"Clapp threatened those who refused to support him with imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, and was a boisterous, bullying, blatant politician of the Loyal League school."

☞Col. Fish, the former provost marshal of Baltimore, has been tried by a court-martial in Washington, for receiving bribes, &c., and sentenced to be cashiered and dismissed the service, also to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be confined for one year in the Albany penitentiary. He was one of the most intensely "loyal."

☞The chief captain of the Hartford Wide Awakes in 1860 got a good berth in the New York Custom House, took bribes for illegal acts in the discharge of his official duties, passed contraband goods, &c., and has recently been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of General Dix.

☞Hon. B. F. Meyers, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in a recent speech before that body, made the following pertinent remarks:

"It seems to be the cue of the gentlemen on the other side of this house to plead for mobs and mob law. They say that the soldiers have had great provocation to mob printing offices. Why, sir, the Democratic press is the best and truest friend of the soldier. When contractors defraud him, the Democratic newspapers expose them. When faithless officials clothe him in shoddy, Democratic newspapers compel them to give him comfortable uniforms.—When the white soldier is decried and the negro praised as his superior in valor, Democratic newspapers come to the rescue of the heroes of the Peninsula, Antietam, Shiloh and Gettysburg."

☞In the days of Jackson we did not believe that Congress could create a thousand United States Banks, give them the right to issue an irredeemable currency, shield them from taxation and give them a monopoly of business and influence by crushing out State Banks. That doctrine was left for the days of Lincoln and the new lights of the "higher law."

☞The Davenport *Democrat* publishes a private letter from the western army, in which it is stated that all the German soldiers are for Fremont, and refuse to take such Lincoln papers as the Illinois *Staats Zeitung,* and the Cincinnati *Volksblat,* and that the American soldiers, also, are getting tired of the Lincoln Administration.

☞The anti-Lincoln movement in the Republican party increases in magnitude and intensity as the canvass progresses.—The discontent manifests itself in every quarter.

☞Jim Lane, the vulgar Kansas Senator, made a speech in New York city, favoring Lincoln's nomination, in which he said he was "willing for one to make this war a permanent institution." The *New Nation,* a Fremont organ, responds that if Lincoln is re-elected, Jim's wish will in all likelihood be gratified.

☞The Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island is elected by the close vote of 140, over the Democratic and Independent tickets. A year ago the same gentleman was elected by a majority of 3,-246, showing a loss on the regular Republican vote of 3,106.

☞The loyal leagues of Connecticut are waiting for a good chance to drop Lincoln like a hot potato.

The Draft.—A Washington item, dated April 27th, says:

"Instructions have been sent to the Provost Marshals in the various delinquent districts in Pennsylvania to begin the draft immediately. The deficiency in the quota of the State of Pennsylvania is in the neighborhood of eighteen thousand."

☞The *Lincoln Courier* says;

"We do not realize the immense distance we have drifted away from the Constitutional government of 1788, until such an idea as Lincoln taking upon himself to decree who shall have the right of suffrage *within a State,* is practically presented to the mind."

☞The Republicans have carried Warsaw, Indiana, and elected a negro barber Road Supervisor.

☞The Constitutional Union gives Butler the title of "the Conqueror of petticoats."

☞English papers announce the deaths of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton.

CONTEMPT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We desire no better evidence of the blindness and baseness—the utter moral and political depravity of the party in power, than the contempt of the Constitution which it seizes upon every occasion to exhibit. Respect for and veneration of the great fundamental law from which our united republic sprung, and which must again, if anything can, reunite the now dissevered, discordant and belligerent States, was once the touchstone of true patriotism. Since the accession to power of Abolitionism it has not only ceased to be so, but on the contrary has become an index of disloyalty and treason. Nothing short of utter corruptness of heart, or fatuity of intellect, could lead the people, or any considerable portion of them into a position so false and dangerous.

Without a profound regard for and strict observance of the whole Constitution, what are we and where are we? A people in a state of anarchy, without regard for the rights of others, and with no safeguards for our own, drifting to inevitable destruction—digging the grave of liberty, and wading through blood and conflagration and desolation to our own. And yet (remarks the *Patriot & Union*) we find a large portion of our people—a majority of them in fact, if we are guided in our estimate by the results of recent elections—sustaining an Administration which spurns and spits upon the Constitution, and looks upon every man who venerates it, or appeals to it in vindication of his opinions and course, as at least a *quasi* traitor.

The *National Intelligencer* well observes:

"It is one among the most depressing signs of the times through which we are passing, that a large portion of the American people have come to treat the Constitution of the United States with 'derision.' And in so saying we do not refer to the armed insurgents, who have cast off allegiance to its authority, and who are in league for its destruction. We refer to that class of self-styled loyal men who, in the pursuit of their passionate policy against the insurgents, have brought themselves to believe that in the conduct of the war and in the adoption of all legislative measures judged to be expedient for the present emergency, they are emancipated from the limitations and sanctions of the Constitution. Hence the impatience with which constitutional objections are scouted by many who do not deem it worth their while to let such objections stand in the way of their wishes and purposes. It is held to be a sufficient reply to all such objections to say that those who utter them wish to make the Constitution 'a shield for traitors.' And so it has come to pass that professedly 'loyal men' vie with 'traitors' in making the Constitution an object of derision. The frantic violence of extremists on both sides conducts to the same revolutionary coincidence of theory, and makes these extremists mutual auxiliaries in the work of destroying the foundations on which the fabric of our Institutions once rested in symmetry and strength."

WELL DONE.

At a recent Democratic meeting in New York, one of the speakers, a German Colonel who has been in service in our army, told a large number of amusing stories, illustrating the absurd creed of the Administrationists. The two following hit off the points described in an effective manner:

"A man once went for a doctor for his wife and asked him 'How long have you been a doctor?' The answer was, 'Twenty-five years.' The man asked, 'How many patients have you killed in that time?'—'Only one,' said the doctor; so the man hired the doctor to see his wife, and in a few days his wife was dead. So the man asked him in great wrath how it was possible he had only killed one person in twenty-five years. 'Oh,' said the doctor, 'I only had one patient.' So the Republicans in twenty or thirty years have had only one patient, and they have nearly killed him. In making this a war for abolition, they are like the man who set fire to his house, and burned in it his furniture, his wife and children, and when asked why he burned it, replied, 'to kill cockroaches.'"

The latter story is decidedly well put.—The Administrationists seem bent on destroying the Federal Union and the happiness of the white men and women of the country, all for the sake of giving freedom to the negroes.

The Crinoline Clerks.—A Washington letter-writer for the *Sunday Dispatch,* an intensely "loyal" paper, in detailing the current gossip of the Federal capital, makes the following allusion to the Treasury Department officials and the demoiselles in their employ as clerks:

"Hints have been given that the legion of crinoline clerks in the Treasury Department are not all immaculate. Now this may be all slander—it may be that the relations between these demoiselles and the politicians to whom they are indebted for their places, are of the most platonic and chaste nature—but there are nevertheless a great many naughty stories afloat. To hear some officials describe the private life of another leading official, one would think that he was a regular Grand Turk, and that the department of the Treasury over which he has control must be a perfect seraglio, in which Brigham Young is eclipsed. Indeed, they declare that the whole affair is to be made public, substantiated by affidavits, facts and figures, with the accounts of expenditures for medical attendance and baby-linen. Let it be hoped that this is not so, and that if it is not so the authors of such gross slanders will be punished.—Meanwhile, the gossips wag their tongues merrily."

More Treason in the Custom-House.—Another Loyal Leaguer has come to grief. It has leaked out, in spite of the efforts of the radicals to conceal the internal rottenness of the loud-mouthed Loyal Leagues of this city and vicinity, that Mr. Chalker, a Hoboken Loyal Leaguer, employed in our custom-house, has been arrested for receiving bribes from shippers of contraband goods. Mr. Chalker was one of Mr. Collector Barney's appointees, an inspector stationed on the East river, and was charged with the duty of watching contraband vessels. It is now about three weeks since he was arrested, by General Dix, we believe, and sent to Fort Lafayette for exhibiting his fidelity to Republican principles, as so many of his fellow-laborers under Mr. Barney have done, by "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."—*New York World.*

Sad Catastrophe at a Funeral.—At Port Allegheny, Pa., a few days ago, a funeral procession was passing over a bridge to bury a child of Mr. George Moore, when the bridge gave way, and precipitating the mourners into the water, another child belonging to Mr. Moore was drowned, together with three of his brother's children, and one or two other lives were lost.

☞The Confederates are reported to have now no less than thirty iron-clads ready for service. There are mills at Richmond, Charleston and Atlanta, it is said, where the iron for these vessels is prepared. Seven of these iron-clads are in North Carolina waters. It is also reported that twenty European-built iron-clad vessels will be sent to Southern ports during the summer.

ALLEGHENY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The following article possesses as much interest for our readers as for those of the *York Gazette,* from which we copy it:

The citizens of York and other border counties of this Commonwealth are greatly interested in the project to make a line of Railroad from the Susquehanna River westward by way of Chambersburg, which might finally reach the extreme western part of the State. The advantage of such a line of railroad to the counties through which it would pass would be incalculable, and the road would afford facilities and advantages for both individual enterprise and Government service, which would be well worth the efforts of the projectors of the proposed road.

A bill was introduced in the House for the incorporation of a company for the construction of this road, under the name of "The Allegheny and Susquehanna Railroad Company," and referred to the Railroad Committee. That Committee, after due consideration, resolved to report the bill with an affirmative recommendation on the 6th inst.

The report not being made, Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, called the attention of the House to the matter in the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker, the railroad which this bill proposes to construct is one in which my constituents are deeply interested, as well as those of the gentleman from York county and those of the gentlemen from Bedford, (Mr. Meyers.) The bill has been before the Committee on Railroads for the last two months. I have, on one or two different occasions, appeared before that committee. On last evening I appeared before that committee, and in my presence a majority of its members determined to report the bill with an affirmative recommendation. This morning, when that committee was called upon for reports, I was amazed to find that this bill was not reported, as the committee had last evening decided that it should be. Upon inquiry I found that the bill was opposed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and that after the committee had resolved to report the bill, the officers of that company had been informed by telegraph that it was to be reported affirmatively, and the response was received that the bill should be smothered in committee.

Now, sir, I have no quarrel whatever with the Pennsylvania railroad. I am proud that we have in this commonwealth so noble a corporation, and no gentleman will go farther than I will in supporting any legislation that may be necessary to further the interests of that company, so far as they do not conflict with those of the public; but when that company undertakes to dictate to this House, or to any committee of this House, what railroad bill shall be passed and what shall not be passed, I say that then they go beyond their corporate powers, because I have yet to learn that it is a part of the rightful functions of the Pennsylvania railroad company to say what railroad bills shall be passed and what shall not be passed in this House.

I desire that the bill to which I have referred shall be brought out of the Committee on Railroads, and submitted to the consideration of this House. If, upon due consideration, and discussion of the bill upon its merits, it be discovered that it has no merits, that it ought to die on account of its intrinsic weakness, I shall abide with contentment the judgment of this House, but I do deprecate the fact that the Committee on Railroads, or some of the members of that committee, have been induced to withhold from this House a bill which the committee last evening decided almost unanimously should be reported to the House with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Spangler, of York, made the following reference to the singular action of the Committee on Railroads in withholding the Bill:

This bill was read in place by myself; and last night, when I was before the Railroad Committee, there were, I think, but two or three members of that committee who voted against reporting the bill with an affirmative recommendation. This morning, after the session opened, I saw upon the floor of this House the gentleman from Dauphin, (Mr. Alleman,) who told me that he had this bill in charge, and was going to report this morning. I have learned since noon that a telegraphic dispatch was received here in the course of the morning from some officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and that the bill has been withheld on account of that dispatch. Now, the bill has been a very long time before the committee, and parties interested have had ample opportunity to be heard. There were but two or three members of the committee who voted against reporting the bill as committed; and, until I was informed otherwise by the gentleman from Franklin, I was under the impression that the bill had been reported this morning.

The sequel to this action of the Railroad Committee was, their Report some days afterwards of the bill with a negative recommendation—that it do not pass.

This conduct of the Committee who had charge of the bill, in our estimation, is not very creditable to them. Doubtless much of the result is owing to that slanderer and demagogue Alleman, who always signalizes himself by his hostility to our county, even in the most unimportant local legislation, who is a member of the Committee. In reply to Mr. Spangler he made the following acknowledgments:

Mr. Alleman said:

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from York is right. The Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad bill was assigned to me last evening, and I was directed to report it with an affirmative recommendation. A majority, however, of the Railroad Committee requested me this morning to return that bill. I am always ready to be governed by the majority, and when eight or nine members of that committee made the request, I was compelled to give up the bill.

This gentleman, it will be seen, had charge of the bill and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had charge of the Committee, hence our people and those of all the Southern border counties are to be deprived of their unequivocal right to a Railroad, and the vast resources of the State, which would be reached and developed by the proposed road, are to remain undeveloped and unemployed.

We cannot believe that our Legislature will persist in this course of injustice to the important section of the State which will be effected by their action. We demand justice at their hands and hope yet to receive it.

☞A large number of the New York State Senators have published a notice requesting that the meeting of the National Republican Convention in Baltimore be postponed until the first of September.

Blow at Fremont.—Fremont has been deprived of his staff. His chances for a command are growing beautifully less. The President, it is clear, has determined to crush out all opposition to his re-nomination, and in Fremont he sees a rival.

☞On Friday week, two whales, measuring forty feet in length, were caught off Sandy Hook, New York.

☞Gold is quoted in New York at $180¾.

WAR NEWS.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The *Age,* of Tuesday, says: We have no longer any hesitation in announcing that the Red River expedition has been abandoned. The battle was fought some distance beyond Grand Ecore, and lasted for three days. By some unpardonable neglect the various detachments forming the Federal Army, were strung out in a long line so that it was twenty-five or thirty miles from the front to the rear of the column. The Confederates took advantage of this. On the second day they captured a large wagon train and defeated Franklin, who fought most bravely, as all accounts agree. They drove back the Federal troops to the rear, until checked by Smith, who came into the battle. During the night Banks ordered a retreat and Smith was to cover it. On the third day the Confederates attacked this rear guard of the retreating column and were repulsed. The column retreated quickly to Grand Ecore, abandoning everything which hindered their march, and General Banks also ordered the fleet to sail down the river, it having previously advanced beyond that place towards Shreveport. On the retreat the Federal dead and the wounded who could not help themselves, were left behind and fell into the enemy's hands. On the 12th the fleet and land force reached Grand Ecore, and on the 15th that town was abandoned, and troops crossed to the east side of the Red river, and went to Nachitoches. A march was at once begun, overland, for Vicksburg.

The *World,* of the same date, remarks:—It is a cruel imposition upon the public to represent the recent battles upon the Red river as resulting in a substantial Union success. Even the partial, one-sided accounts which have been written from the camp under the eyes of the leading Union generals, who were interested in keeping the news back, show, beyond all peradventure, that the defeat of the expedition was complete. Indeed it altogether is one of the most decided rebel victories of the whole war, for it is remarkable that, though the rebels have often achieved success upon the field, they have very rarely been able to reap any of the fruits of victory.—In this case, however, they routed one of the Union army corps disastrously, and compelled the rest of the army to seek safety in retreat after every battle. At last accounts the expedition was where it started from, with no prospect of assuming the initiative for a month to come.

There is a danger ahead also which may have momentous consequences. General Steele, with eighteen thousand troops, was at last accounts, on his way South to join General Banks, and it is not improbable that, now the latter is disposed of, General Steele may be set upon by the victorious rebels, his army destroyed, Arkansas reconquered, and Missouri be once more open to invasion. The Union general is, however, a brave and discreet officer, and may get the best of the rebels; but his position is critical.

New Orleans, April 16.—Two reports differing from one another come to us through persons arriving on the Ohio Belle. One is that the Federal forces have fallen back, or are falling back, on Alexandria, one hundred miles down the river: and the other that they are crossing the river with the hope of saving their stores and portable things by going overland to Natchez, thus putting the river between them and their pursuers, and relying on the gunboats to keep them from following.

The report brought down to-day is that there are fifteen thousand men unaccounted for, in addition to all known to be killed and wounded. Another report is that an order had come from Sherman for the return of the Sixteenth army corps to his command, which was peremptory, and if obeyed would assuredly cause the annihilation of the remains of the army, unless they followed them. Perhaps that is the reason why all are reported to be on their way to Natchez. A cotton buyer who came down says "the rebels took all the trains, and did not leave Banks as much as a tooth-brush."

I learn by an officer who came on the Polar Star, that the remains of the army are still at Grand Ecore and on the north bank of the river, or were day before yesterday morning. All the trains were lost; that is the universal remark of all with whom I converse, and the cavalry are said to have lost all their horses, equipments, and everything pretty much.

I presume that there has not been a single person who has come down from there who has reported the Union loss at less than six thousand, the lowest estimate that I have heard of, or who does not admit that it was a most gloomy and disastrous defeat; yet the papers go to you claiming a victory.

ATTACK UPON PLYMOUTH, N. C.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the fight at Plymouth, North Carolina:

U. S. Flagship Minnesota, off Newport News, April 21.—Sir: About half-past five P. M., on the 17th instant, Fort Gray, near Plymouth, on the Roanoke river, was attacked by the rebels from a battery of six field pieces, on a sand bank, some 800 or 1,000 yards up the river. Lieut. Com. Flusser dispatched the Ceres to communicate with the Whitehead, which was doing picket duty up the river.

In passing up by the rebel battery she received a shot through the port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men. Firing upon the fort ceased about nine o'clock, the Ceres returning about this time. At early dawn on Monday, 18th, the enemy charged upon Fort Gray, and were repulsed. The Bombshell then steamed up the river to communicate with the fort, receiving several shots, and put into a sinking condition. After communicating with the fort she returned and sank at the wharf.

Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Fort Williams and Fort Wessell, at which time the Miami and Southfield, previously chained together, were cut loose. The Southfield steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the Miami dropped down the river and shelled the enemy in front of Fort Wessell, and were repulsed three times, the Southfield throwing shell among the enemy.

At about 10.30 p. m. the Southfield dropped down the river and reported to Lieut. Commander Flusser, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the Southfield being on the port side of the Miami. At about midnight the Southfield came down the Cachie and came up alongside the Miami, reporting the ram on the way down. The Ceres returned about the same time, having been sent around through the Cachie to communicate with the Whitehead.

About 3 A. M., on Tuesday, 19th, the ram dropped down along the left bank of the river under the cover of the shade of the trees, with the current, and when near ran obliqely across into the starboard bow of the Southfield. We had been firing shell the previous evening on shore, and the guns of both vessels were left loaded with shell, which there was no time to draw.—Lieut. Com. Flusser fired the first shell at her, and upon its bursting some fragments either from this or from the Southfield's shells, rebounded and caused the death of Lieut. Com. Flusser, also wounding the officers and men below mentioned—the fragments piercing his chest, face and skull.

Upon the approach of the ram, the Southfield also fired at her. The prow of the ram running into the Southfield, caused her to fill with water, and she sank inside of fifteen minutes.

The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels, and the after ones were then cut, and as many as could get on the Miami did so.—When the Miami retired she was followed a short distance by the ram, which was considered slow, making about four knots per hour—the Miami, however, throwing solid shot at her as she retired. Some of the men of the Southfield took the small boats and were picked up by the Whiteland and Ceres. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead and Ceres returned to the mouth of the river, and came to anchor. The Ceres was dispatched to Newbern immediately with the body of Lt. Com. Flusser.

The officers missing from the Southfield were Acting Master W. B. Newman, Acting Ensign Thomas B. Stokes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Goff, Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Streiby, Acting Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt, and Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the Southfield may have been captured, but most of them must have escaped—few or none were probably lost. Acting Ensign Thos A. Hargis and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Harrington, and some six or eight men, were wounded—none mortally—of the Miami.

The Miami was uninjured. The ram is thought not to have used her guns while under our bows, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached, and her firing which seemed to be from small guns, was while the Miami retreated, when she was struck by a glancing shot from the ram. Very respectfully,

P. H. Pursell,
Act'g As't Surgeon, late of Southfield.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that at last accounts the ram had possession of the river below Plymouth, cutting off the garrison there from all communication by water. That post, however, is well garrisoned, with plenty of provisions, ammunition, and arms. Gen. Wessel is in command there.

Newbern, N. C., April 22.—The battle which had been going on night and day at Plymouth, from Sunday the 16th to the 20th instant, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessel and his force of 1,-500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning.—Gen. Wessel and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out till noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults.

The surrender of Plymouth, on Wednesday, the 20th, after four days hard fighting, is confirmed. The accounts conflict as to the number of men surrendered. One account says 2,500, and another 1,500. However, we lost as prisoners or killed all the men who were there, twenty-five cannon and all the property. Among the regiments taken prisoners were the 101st and 103d Pennsylvania. The loss in killed on our side is stated at 150, on the Rebel side from 1,500 to 1,700—the rebels report their loss at 300.

[It is reported that among the troops captured at Plymouth is the 101st Reg. P. V., and if so, we are forced to the unpleasant conclusion that Capt. H. S. Benner and his company, from this place, are among the number.]

☞All accounts concur in stating that Gen. Lee has lately received large reinforcements.

Rear-admiral Lee reports that a boat expedition under command of Lieut. Breck, of the gunboat Niphon, has succeeded in destroying the Confederate salt works in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Evening Transcript.]

New York, April 21.

The approaching close of the Metropolitan Fair has invested the army sword vote with more excitement and interest than marked it during the zenith of the exhibition. But I am in a position to inform your readers that before the first vote was recorded it had been secretly decided to present the weapon to Gen. Grant. The McClellanites, who expended zeal and greenbacks at the polls for sixteen days—are to be subjected to foul play. The clerks of Tiffany, who donated the sword, are professedly Grant men, and they hold the books, and the Executive Committee of the Fair show repeatedly whenever "Little Mac" is ahead, their verbal hostility to him. These are the men appointed to decide the contest. A corrupt *coup d'etat* has been made by them, which exhibits even more forcibly than their antecedents their final determination on the sword question. They have decided to close the polls at 2 p. m. on Saturday, and to receive subscriptions in sealed envelopes, or ballots, from that hour till eight o'clock in the evening. Thus, no one except the officials are to know the state of the vote, and should McClellan be ahead at the closing hour, the Grant men, inside the covered polling booth, can throw in their greenbacks in an underhand manner, and thus cheat McClellan out of the sword. There are many organizations of men ready to vote for McClellan on the last day, (Saturday,) and their subscriptions will amount in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, but while their money will be received, their votes will not be counted to the damage of Grant. The butchers of Washington Market, in this city, have subscribed seven hundred dollars for this purpose; but I think that they will discover on Saturday night that seven thousand greenbacks would not be allowed to turn the scale in favor of Gen. McClellan. Some spirited young men of this city, however, after the fair is over, intend to open at a public place in Broadway, a subscription for a sword to be presented to "Little Mac," at fifty cents, only one contribution being permitted from one person, and the immense long list of subscribers which will be counted by thousands, be presented with the sword.

As anticipated by the writer of the above, the great sword contest terminated on Saturday night with a majority of 15,782 in favor of Gen. Grant.

The New York *Evening Express* thus sums up the history of the affair:

The sword contest shows that General Grant beat in dollars and McClellan in numbers. Four packages put into the Seventeenth street box on Saturday contained far more money than the large majority for Grant. The vote for Grant in secret in four hours was $20,644 against $9,647 voted in public in three weeks. In other words, the open handed vote gave McClellan a majority of $2,256, while the secret vote, made up by large subscriptions, gave Grant a majority of $15,782 over all. The sword yields the pretty sum of $44,963. The result was expected by many who knew the secret means to secure it. General Grant, a deserving and successful officer, gains the sword, and General McClellan has witnessed a new evidence of the devotion of some thousands of people to his name, fame and tried patriotism.

☞In the New York *World,* of Saturday, we find the following paragraph in a column giving incidents of the closing days of the great Sanitary Fair in that city. It refers to the "sword contest," which has excited so much interest amongst the visitors to the Fair:

MRS. GENERAL GRANT VOTES FOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

In the earlier part of the day a lady appeared in the Department of Arms and Trophies, and she was at once conducted by a military officer to the polls, where she voted for General McClellan. Soon after she left the scene it was discovered she was the lady of the General on whom the fate of the Virginia campaign depends, General Grant. Her action was a graceful evidence of queenly magnanimity.

It has never been our fortune to record a more graceful and magnanimous act. It marks the lady as the possessor of the loveliest attributes of her sex—the highest qualities of heart and soul. It was more than queenly—it was womanly.—*Age.*

☞There is now a gun-boat in the Navy named the "Gettysburg."

Town & County.

RAILROAD SOLD.—The Littlestown Railroad was sold at public outcry on Thursday last, at $25,100—purchased by Ephraim Myers, in trust for the first and second mortgage bondholders and the Hanover Branch Railroad Company. As soon as the conveyance is completed, a new corporation will be organized.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We are pained to record the death of James Steinour, of Arendtsville, a member of Company F, 87th P. V., under most melancholy circumstances. He had re-enlisted, and was home on furlough. On Tuesday last, in company with several of his companions, he visited Middletown, on horseback, and whilst on the return to Gettysburg, near Keckler's old tavern stand, the horse he was riding stumbled badly, throwing Mr. Steinour violently to the ground, and so seriously injuring him as to cause his death on Thursday, at the residence of Mr. John Fisher, in this place, to which he was removed immediately after the accident. His remains were buried at Arendtsville on Friday, the furloughed soldiers in town forming an impressive escort, under command of Corporal Wm. Holtzworth. His age was 24 years 5 months and 28 days. Peace to his ashes.

MANNY'S REAPER.—Mr. Samuel Herbst is the Agent for this machine. By his advertisement in another column it will be seen that the machine has been greatly improved and is second to none in the country. It has been so long in use by many of the farmers in Adams county and its advantages are so well known, that it needs no recommendation at our hands. Mr. Herbst can be found at all times at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, where his machines can be seen.

HOW OUR QUOTAS ARE DETERMINED.—A circular order from Provost-Marshal-General Fry announces that the muster-in of re-enlisted veterans is made in the field by the regimental and company officers, and the United States Commissary of Musters, under the general direction of the Adjutant General of the army. The muster-in rolls are made, signed, and certified by the regimental and company officers, and United States Commissary of Musters. These rolls belong to and are filed in the Adjutant General's department of the army. All questions, propositions, or inquiries in regard to them, should be presented to the Adjutant General and not to the Provost-Marshal General. The credits for re-enlisted veterans are made up by the Adjutant General from the muster-in rolls above referred to, and when so made up, the numbers to be credited, and the places to which they are to be credited, are reported by the Adjutant General of the army to the Provost-Marshal, to be deducted from the quotas for draft.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. B, 21ST PA. CAVALRY.—Commissioned Officers: James Mickley, Captain; Henry G. Lott, 1st Lieut.; Isaac Bucher, 2d Lieut. Non-commissioned Officers: John Q. A. Young, Orderly Sergeant; Lafayette Brenizer, 2d Sergt.; Wm. H. Dixon, 3d Serg.; Levi J. Hart, 4th Serg.; Withrow D. Horner, 5th Serg; James A. Robert, 6th Serg. Walter J. Beamer, Q. M. S. Wm. W. Crooks, Com. Sergt. Jacob H. Hankey, 1st Corp.; George F. Sites, 2d Corp.; John B. Taney, 2d Corp.; Philip A. Snyder, 4th Corp; John W. Guinn, 5th Corp; Jacob Eyer, 6th Corp; Abra. Stockslager, 7th Corp. Henry F. Walter, Blacksmith. Isaac B. Rutter, Farrier. Jacob Stover, Saddler. John S. Carson, Bugler: John J. Wade, do. Privates.—Beecher George C., Black Thomas, Berkstresser John E., Belt Anderson K., Biesecker Nicholas, Beitler John, Bream William, Brown William, Clapsaddle Luther G., Craver Joseph D., Cleopper John E., Comfort Jacob, Conrad George W., Eyer William, Freed David, Freed Aaron, Fritz Jacob, Fritz Isaac, Galvin John W., Grey George deserted, Glass Samuel P., Heintzelman Jacob, Hartzel Oliver S. K., Hoffman Charles, Button Elisha P., Herring John, Herring David, Houck Jesse H., Johnson William F., Jones William, Kime John F., Knouse David, Kuhn Joseph, Keefauver George W., Linn Conrad, Lynn Forest D., Low John F., Lott Thomas J., Luther William T., McClellan Wm. B, McClellan Lewis J., Miller Nicholas, McNair Wm., McKinney Ross, Mickley Peter, Mickley William, Miller Lewis, Myers Henry S., Powell David, Prosser Charles S., Peacock Samuel A., Russell John, Riggs Joseph B., Ripple A. J., Rodenbaugher Frantz, Ritter Enoch, Ritter Jacob, Ross James D., Sheads Jacob S., Spertzel Washington, Smith Benjamin F., Smith Wm. F., Smith John, Showalter David, Snyder Adam, Snyder Noah, Shull Samuel, Stahle Francis S., Starner Benjamin, Starry David F., Starry William, Sell George, Stultz Conrad S., Sheads Jacob J., Sharrah John, Taylor John C., Toot William, Walter Conrad, Wierman Jacob H., Young David M.

ORDERED AWAY.—A detachment of the Signal Corps encamped for some time near this place, under command of Capt. H. C. Snyder, received orders to march and left on Monday last, for Cumberland, Md. The detachment numbers about fifty men, leaving about an equal number yet in camp. They are fine looking, robust young men, and, judging from appearances, well calculated for the duties to be performed by them.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞The May number of Godey's Lady's Book is at hand. It contains the usual amount of entertaining reading matter, with a beautiful steel engraving entitled "May Flowers," splendidly colored fashion plates, and other illustrations. Published by L. A. Godey, Phila., at $3 per year.

The Ladies' Friend, by Mrs. Peterson, for May, is also out, with fashions, music, &c., and a steel engraving of "the Lovers." This number is gotten up in fine style.

☞The new two-cent piece which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress resembles, as much as anything can, gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of liberty, bearing the words, "God our Trust."

☞The Company who recently purchased the Mont Alto Iron Works contemplate constructing a railroad from that point to Scotland, on the Cumberland Valley. A bill incorporating the company for the purpose has already passed the House, and no doubt will be concurred in by the Senate, so that the work will likely be commenced in a very short time.

☞Capt. John Doebler recently caught, in Monn's dam, Franklin county, a trout measuring 18 inches in length, and weighing 2¼ pounds. Beats us.

☞There are three things easily raised and harvested, for which the farmers may depend upon it there will be an enormous demand, and high prices paid during the war.—We refer to potatoes, beans and onions. The farmers could not do a better thing for themselves and the country than to plant those vegetables very extensively.

For the Compiler.

☞The "Franklin Literary Society" of Mummasburg, Pa., purpose giving a Literary and Patriotic Entertainment in the church at said place, on Saturday evening, May 14th, 1864, for the purpose of replenishing the funds of the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission. We feel sure that there is no lack of sympathy for the Soldiers, and that the people need only be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their patriotism and christian charity, and in furtherance of this object the following committee has been organized:

Rev. J. K. Miller,	Mrs. E. W. Stahle,
" J. M. Mickley,	" H. W. Witmore,
E. W. Stahle,	" Wm. Russell,
P. D. W. Hankey,	" A. Hart,
A. E. Hartman,	" Hezekiah Latshaw
E. G. Stover,	" J. J. Biesecker,
J. H. Stahle,	Miss A. Kate Hartzel,
J. Eicholtz,	" Lizzie Hankey,
C. Shultz,	" Mattie Hartman,
Wm. Russell,	" Jennie Russell,
John Hartman,	" Mary Lower,
Jacob Fulweiler,	" Mary Swartz,
James Russell,	" Jennie Stover,
A. Van Dyke,	" Ellen Carpenter,
S. R. Lady,	" Maggie M. Throne,
Jacob Hartman,	" Rachael Rife,
Rich'd. Fitzgerald,	" Sallie McCleary,
Hezekiah Latshaw,	" Jennie Spahr.

C. H. Fulweiler, Ch'n.

Communicated.

☞The "Ladies' Aid Society for the Christian Commission," has been fully organized. The following committee has been appointed, and meetings will be held every Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Mrs. T. D. Carson's. We hope to see every one who feels an interest in the welfare of our brave soldiers.

Mrs. James Fahnestock, President; Mrs. R. G. McCreary, Vice President: Mrs. T. D. Carson, Treasurer; Mrs S. R. Reed, Secretary. Managers. Mrs. H. L. Baugher, Mrs. C. F. Schaeffer, Mrs. A. Essick, Mrs. C. P. Krauth, Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Dietrich, Mrs. Conser, Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. S. S. Schmucker, Mrs. J. L. Schick, Miss Annie R. Danner, Mrs. M. L. Stoever, Mrs. F. A. Muhlenberg.

HELP THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—In these days when "Sanitary Fairs" are engrossing the public attention and absorbing immense sums of money, we ask the christian public to remember and aid the society whose unpaid delegates are upon the battle field and in every hospital and camp, dressing wounds, nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, distributing books and papers, instructing, comforting and praying with the wounded and sick soldiers, thus illustrating and recommending with wonderful power and success a living and practical christianity.

Supplies are needed and money to buy them. In a few days the terrible strife will again begin, and what is to be done should be done quickly. Cannot the Pastors of the churches in the county have collections made for this object in the next two or three weeks? Every one can do something.

Contributions of supplies, articles for sale, and money, may be left with any one of the local committee at Gettysburg, and will be forwarded and disposed of in aid of the work.

R. G. McCreary,
J. L. Schick,
M. L. Stoever,
R. A. Lyttle,
A. Essick,
April 23, 1864. Jas F. Fahnestock.

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar.28tf

☞The first of May is quite early enough to sow annual flower seeds, while others should be planted by the middle or 20th of April.—The soil for flowers should be made as rich as possible with well rotted stable manure, and pulverized very finely. The seeds should be very slightly covered with a small iron rake. They should be carefully tended, and the soil watered when getting dry with a vessel that has been standing in the sun; keep clear of weeds, &c.

☞Miss Harriet McCreary is just opening a beautiful lot of Spring Millinery. See her advertisement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Monday's Washington letter in the *World* has the following:

GEN. BANKS UNDER A CLOUD.

There is little doubt that Gen. Banks will be removed from the command of the Department of the Gulf. It is felt that while his political management was, perhaps, what the administration desired it to be, he has been singularly unfortunate as a general; that, in fact, he knows nothing about military movements, and is not a man that can learn. His strategy and tactics, as shown in the recent battles, are universally denounced here by military men of all parties. There is talk of putting Fremont in his place. In any event, General Banks's race is about run as far as this administration is concerned.

TROUBLE AMONG OUR GENERALS.

It is stated that an urgent request has been sent by General Sherman to General Banks for one of his army corps, and that Banks refused on the ground that it would endanger his whole command. It is also understood that General Banks and Admiral Porter are at loggerheads and refuse to work with one another, each complaining bitterly of the other.

SUPPRESSING NEWS AGAIN.

Secretary Stanton is again employed in putting a stop to the transmission of intelligence. The news of the disaster at Plymouth was known here on Saturday by special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, but its transmission by telegraph was prohibited. The Red river disaster also was given out by piecemeal to the public, so that it would not create too much comment.

BUTLER BEING DISCOVERED.

Since General Grant has assumed supreme command it has been discovered that he does not take very kindly to General Butler, and there were rumors in the city during the past two days that Butler was under arrest for some matters in his department. It is said that General Baldy Smith discovered, as soon as he was put in command at Fortress Monroe, that matters had a very suspicious look. Butler seems to consider he has been very ill used.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The air is filled with rumors touching the reported movements of the various armies. Of course all the real news is contraband, but it is no secret that the campaign in Virginia has opened in dead earnest, and that a battle may be fought at any time.—There are rumors of the retreat of our army from the Rapidan, and of a grand flanking movement by Lee by way of the Shenandoah valley, but nothing in a shape that can be definitely stated to you.

☞The spring elections in Michigan appear to have given great gains to the Democracy. Our exchanges from that State come to us full of crowing roosters, and other emblems of victory and rejoicing.

☞Forney writes from Washington to his Philadelphia paper. "A few months ago I thought we were near the end of the rebellion; at present, *I don't think we have reached the middle of it.*"

Albany, April 22.—A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Governor Seymour remonstrating against the proposed non-payment of the interest on the State debt in gold. He takes the ground that it would be inconsistent with honesty, and if the state fails to pay, it will suffer lasting shame and in a pecuniary point of view will lose much more in its negotiations for new loans than it will save on the interest, and that it will tend to weaken if not destroy, the credit of the general government in foreign markets.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

☞We are requested to state that the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at Lower Marsh Creek Church, (Rev. Mr. Warner's) on Sabbath, the 8th inst. Preparatory exercises commence on Saturday.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 50
White Wheat	1 70 to 1 75
Red Wheat	1 55 to 1 60
Corn	1 10
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 00 to 6 50
Timothy Seed	2 90 to 3 50
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 40
Plaser of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 60

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 87 to 8 00
Wheat	1 70 to 2 29
Rye	1 63 to 1 65
Corn	1 28 to 1 36
Oats	87 to 94
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	3 10 to 3 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	13 00 to 18 75
Hogs, per hund	12 00 to 13 00
Hay	31 00 to 35 00
Whiskey	1 32 to 1 33
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Bishop Stevens, ALFRED E. LEWIS, Esq., formerly of Hanover, to MARY, only daughter of J. R. Wolff, Esq., of Philadelphia.

On the 10th ult., by Isaac Robinson, Esq., Mr. PHILIP TURBAN, of Frederick county, to Miss SUSAN D. HIMES, of Washington county, Md.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 1st of Nov. last, in Arendtsville, Mrs. CATHARINE WAGNER, aged 77 years 8 months and 11 days.

At La Rue, Ohio, on the 15th of April, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, formerly of this county, aged 52 years and 2 months. Mr. Bailey left this but a few weeks ago, with his family, to reside in the west. A severe cold taken during his journey, ended in a fever which proved fatal to him.

In Bernville, Berks county, Pa., on the 21st ult., MARY K. GRAEN, daughter of Rev. Hugo and Mary Kurtz Grain, aged 1 year.

Communicated.

Died, SAMUEL KNOX MORROW, of Camp Fever. The deceased was born in this county, Nov. 2d, 1817, and removed to Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio, in 1839. He was a Wagon Master in the U. S. service, and took the Fever at Camp Nelson, Ky., about the 12th of March; was discharged and taken home the 9th, and died the 10th inst., at his residence, at Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio, aged 46 years 6 months and 24 days. His wife was a daughter of Victor McIlheany, of this county, and died 1 year 2 months and 6 days previous to his death. J. M.

County papers please copy.

Communicated.

Died, on the 15th of April, WILLIAM EDWARD COLE, of Menallen township, aged 8 months and 14 days, son of Francis and Mary Cole.

Thou hast left us, dearest Willie,
We thy loss most deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Chesnut Timber-land.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 23d day of MAY next, on the premises, 2 miles from Bendersville, on the public road leading to Pine Grove, and 3½ miles from Whitestown, on a public road leading to Whitestown, adjoining the farms of Solomon Meals, Adam Thomas, Wm. Yeatts and John Weigle, in lots, 100 ACRES OF THE BEST RAIL TIMBER-LAND in the county. It is level, clean of stone and a good quality of farm land. The terms will be three equal annual installments, without interest, commencing March first, 1865. Immediate possession will be given. DANIEL D. GITT.

☞Should the 23d be rainy the sale will be postponed to the first favorable day thereafter. [May 2, 1864. ts*

A Nice Home

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, a most desirable property, situated on the Baltimore Turnpike, half a mile south of Littlestown, Adams county. The lot contains about three quarters of an acre of ground; the house is a new two-story Brick, well finished and arranged in the best manner with a view to comfort and convenience. There is a good well of water on the premises; also a new Stable. The location is a very beautiful one, affording an extended view of the surrounding country. Apply to the subscriber, in Littlestown, by whom terms will be made known. E. F. SHORB.
May 2, 1864. 4t

Bounty Tax Abatement.

THE books for the collection of the Bounty Tax in Cumberland township are now in the hands of the Collectors, (Francis Bream, Jacob Lott, Lewis Bushman and Levi M. Plank,) who are authorized to make an ABATEMENT OF THREE PER CENT. on all sums paid on or before the first day of June next. After that date no abatement will be allowed.
PHILIP REDDING,
CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY,
Supervisors of Cumberland Tp.
May 2, 1864. 3t*

Bakery in York Street.

THE undersigned is continuing Saupee's Bakery, in York street, Gettysburg, and is prepared to furnish every day, fresh BREAD, CAKES, PRETZEL, CRACKERS, &c. He has employed a first-rate Baker, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. JOHN CHRISMER.
Gettysburg, May 2, 1864.

1864. Spring Millinery. 1864.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city and is now opening a new assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS—Spring Styles. Also, a handsome assortment of READY MADE BONNETS and Dress Caps, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

☞Milliners wishing to purchase goods to sell again will be supplied at reduced prices, and will receive all patterns gratis.
May 2, 1864. 2m

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY inst:

Eliza McCleary, Franklin township.

STORE LICENSE.

Norbeck & Martin, Gettysburg.

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
May 2, 1864. tc

Notice.

HENRY RUMMEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Rummel, late of Reading township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. RUMMEL,
May 2, 1864. 6t* Administrator.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store.

C. O. D.

I HAVE placed my books in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection. Persons indebted to me for fees, &c., during my term as Register and Recorder, will have the goodness to walk up and settle immediately, as no further indulgence will be granted. C. X. MARTIN.
April 11, 1864. 6t

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.
FOR SALE BY
SHEADS & BUEHLER,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

Brooklyn, October, 1861.
Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for a large quantity of Stone Mason Work in the Soldiers' National Cemetery. For full particulars and specifications inquire of the undersigned. DAVID WILLS.
Gettysburg, May 2, 1864. 2t

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT., upon all State, County and Special Taxes assessed for the year 1864, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Friday, the 1st day of July next.—Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 25, 1864. td

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Adams, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to an association of persons, under the name style and title of "The New Oxford Cemetery Association," and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court, at the next term, to wit: on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1864, will decree and declare that the persons so associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in an instrument of writing set forth and duly filed in said Court.
By the Court, JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. 3t

Dr. A. Holtz,

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPTON, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m

The First National

BANK OF GETTYSBURG will furnish 10-40 U. S. BONDS to any persons wishing to invest their money in that way.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
April 25, 1864.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and others interested in the estate of GEORGE NULL, deceased, that a distribution has been made and filed in the Orphan's Court of Adams county, of the balance found in the hands of Samuel Brown, Administrator of said estate, (as per first account,) and unless cause is shown to the contrary, the same will be confirmed on the 12th day of MAY next.
By order of the Court,
JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
April 25, 1864. 3t

Notice.

JOHN HARTMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hartman, late of Hamilton twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISRAEL HARTMAN,
GEORGE REICHART,
April 25, 1864. 6t Administrators.

Notice.

ANDREW B. MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew B. Myers, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. B. GARDNER,
April 25, 1864. ts Administrator.

Horse Stolen.

$20 REWARD.—Was stolen from the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, on the night of the 20th inst., a large BAY HORSE, eight years old, with a little white on the left hind foot, the only white about him; his mane falls on each side. The above reward will be paid for the return of said Horse. JOHN CAREY.
April 25, 1864. 3t

Bark Wanted.

300 CORDS OF GOOD ROCK OAK BARK, for which I will pay $7 50 per cord, if delivered in good order, at my Tannery.

Also, 200 CORDS OF BLACK OAK BARK, for which I will pay $5,00 per cord, if delivered in good order. JOHN RUPP.
Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

Notice.

I HEREBY notify and warn all persons from taking a transfer or assignment of a note, dated the 4th day of March, 1864, at five months after date, payable to Henry Bitner, or order, for the sum of Sixty Dollars, in which I have waived my right under the Exemption Laws, as I did not receive any value for said note. I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled to do so by law.
ISAAC STOVER.
April 18, 1864. 3t*

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.
GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Corn Wanted.

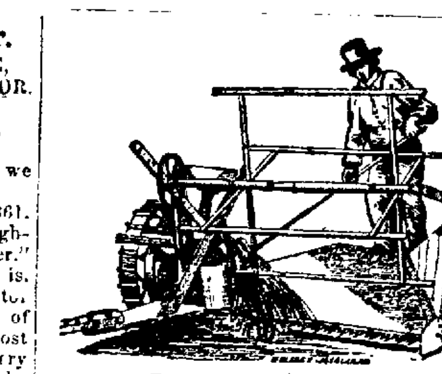
CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Notice.

SAMUEL HARMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Harman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Ex'r.
Apr. 18, 1864. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE W. ELICKER, of Tyrone township, Adams county, has made a voluntary assignment of his property, for the benefit of his creditors, and that the undersigned, residing in Reading township, has been appointed Assignee. All persons indebted to said George W. Elicker are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to
MICHAEL B. BLAUSER,
April 18, 1864. 6t Assignee.



Manny's Patent

COMBINED
REAPER & MOWER,
WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

This Machine is presented to the farming community as THE BEST combined Reaper and Mower made. The large number sold in this State are still in successful operation, and have proven the principles of its construction to be the ones to secure durability, ease of operation, adjustability to uneven surfaces, closeness of swath, lightness of draft and freedom from side draft.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS have been made, (none of which are represented in the cuts,) to wit: In place of wooden cutter bar is now used one of best quality of STEEL, with new and improved guards, and knives which will cut close and clean, and make the Machine run much easier. The frame of Machine has been altered at the end of the cutter bar, to enable Machine to pass over a larger swarth of cut grass. It is now constructed to mow (frame of Machine being detached) with naked cutter bar, and on TWO WHEELS instead of one, as before used. A STEEL pitman, or connecting rod, is used in place of iron. Machine goes out of gear (knives standing still) when backed. Grain platform has been so altered that throwing off by hand is much easier than formerly.

The undersigned is still Agent for the sale of the Manny Reaper and Mower in this county, and will be happy to fill orders for it. He has one set up at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, and requests those in want of such a machine to call and see it.
SAMUEL HERBST.
April 25, 1864.

Herbst's Warehouse.

THE undersigned would inform his many friends and the public generally that he is continuing business at the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, (lately Hollinger & Herbst,) Gettysburg, Pa., and would solicit a share of custom. He keeps a fine stock of Groceries, always fresh and the assortment full, viz:

Sugars,	Coffees,	Teas,
Syrups,	Spices,	Salt,
Cheese,	Crackers,	Vinegar,
Soda,	Mustard,	Starch,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Also,	Brooms,	Brushes,
Blacking,	Soaps,	Coal Oil,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.
Tobaccos,	Segars,	Snuffs.
Call—	Examine—	Buy.

He is always able to supply the very best article of FLOUR to be found in this or any other market, buying the wheat himself and having the flour made by none but the best millers.

A large lot of FEED always on hand. Particular attention also paid to this department.

He would also announce that he has cars running to Baltimore every week, and is prepared to convey all kinds of freights either way. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronage the "Herbst line."
SAMUEL HERBST.
April 25, 1864.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Jacob F. Lower and Moses Raffensperger, Assignees of George S. Thomas and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Samuel B. Miller, Assignee of Levi Smith & Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as
COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,
Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of
SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.

Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.

The highest price paid for old Lead.
DAVID TROXEL, JR.
Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

Notice.

JEREMIAH SHEETS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, late of Highland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. ROSS WHITE, Adm'r.
April 11, 1864. 6t

Notice.

THE account of John Busbey, Jr., Assignee of John Busbey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Election.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN.—An election for Directors, to manage the affairs of this company during the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, on the FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
S. S. BISHOP, Sec'y.
April 25, 1864. td*

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving
THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Auction!

WALL PAPER AT AUCTION!—We will close out our entire stock of Wall Paper at Public Auction,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864,
at our store, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg. The stock embraces a fine assortment of paper for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, Ceilings, Borders, &c. A chance for bargains is now offered.
May 2, 1864. ROW & WOODS.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

26. First and final account of Henry Wintrode, Administrator of Ephraim Wisler, deceased.
27. First and final account of Alexander Miller, Administrator of William Toot, dec.
28. First account of Samuel S. Moritz, Executor of the last will and testament of J. Nicholas Moritz, deceased.
29. First and final account of Lydia Trimmer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew Trimmer, deceased.
30. The first account of Robert Elliot, Administrator of Catharine Elliot, deceased.
31. The first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Sarah Melhorn, &c., under the will of John Snider, deceased, settled by John L. Smith, Administrator of said Joseph J. Smith, deceased.
32. First and final account of John Wertz, Administrator of Francis A. McDermad, deceased.
33. Guardianship account of Moses Ziegler, Guardian of the estate of Sarah E. Ziegler, James W. Ziegler, and John L. F. Ziegler, minor children of John Ziegler.
34. First and final account of Ahasuerus K. Stoner, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.
35. The first account of Jacob Geiselman, Administrator of Daniel Geiselman, dec'd.
36. The account of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Prudence J. White, deceased.
37. The account of John Long, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hess, deceased.
38. First and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kime, deceased.
39. Third and final account of David M. Myers, Administrator of Michael A. Slagle, deceased.
40. First account of Catharine Sterner and Peter Kelteman, Administrators of Nicholas Sterner, deceased.
41. The first and final account of Samuel Shorb, Administrator of the estate of Pius Lawrence, deceased.
42. Account of Abraham Hart, testamentary Trustee of John Comfort, now deceased, under the will of his father, Peter Comfort, deceased.
43. The account of John McCleary and David Bosserman, Executors of James McCleary, deceased, late of Freedom township.
44. Second account of Jeremiah Culp, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Fehl, deceased.
45. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of John Orr, deceased.
46. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of Sally Orr, deceased.
47. The final account of George Guinn, Executor of the will of David Horner, dec.
48. The account of Daniel Cashman, Administrator of the estate of George Cashman, deceased.
49. The first account of Henry Eppelman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Eppelman, deceased.
50. First and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Administrator of Bernard Deardorff, deceased.
51. First and final account of E. C. Gitt and Henry L. Gitt, Executors of Nancy Gitt, deceased.
52. The first and final account of William L. Gitt, Guardian of Amanda Pileger, Mary Phleger, Emma Pileger and Martha Puleger, minor children of John Puleger, dec.
53. The first and final account of James A. Miller, Administrator with the will annexed, of Stephen S. Frazer, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased.
54. First account of George Lady, Administrator of Henry Hershey, Sr., dec'd.
55. First account of John Ginter, Administrator of Adam Marshall, deceased.
56. The first and final account of Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, (painter,) deceased.
57. The second and final account of Samuel Herbst and John Herbst, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Herbst, deceased.
58. First and final account of John Rupp, surviving Administrator of the estate of Ephraim Martin, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1864. td*

PHILADELPHIA

Wall Papers.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Buff,
Chocolate Grounds,
Figured and Plain Shades.
To which we invite the attention of STORE-KEEPERS.
Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th days of MAY, 1864.—The subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said decedent: On FRIDAY, the 6th of MAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

No. 1: A FOUR ACRE LOT, adjoining lands of Wm. Unger, Peter Sell, and others.

No. 2: FOUR ACRES, adjoining lands of Michael H. Kitzmiller, Levi Maus, and others.

No. 3: FIVE ACRES, adjoining lands of Amos Lefever, John Gotwalt, and others.

The above three lots are situated within one mile of the late residence of said decedent, and near Shildt's School-house, and will be shown to those desirous of viewing them by Jacob Lohr. The people will meet at the house of decedent, and then proceed to the lots, where the sale will take place.

In the afternoon of the same day, will be offered,

No. 4: A LOT OF SIX ACRES, near the Maryland Line, in said Union township, adjoining Geo. Feeser, Henry Sterner, and others, a quarter of a mile from Bart's School-house. It will be shown by Henry Sterner. All the above lots are well set with Chesnut Timber, and some Oak.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of MAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A HOUSE AND 2 BUILDING LOTS, in Hanover, York county, Pa., fronting on the Hanover and Baltimore Turnpike, and known as Lot No. 3 on Forney's plot of lots. The house is a new Two-story Frame, well finished, inside and outside, painted white; and a pump in the yard. The property will be shown by Mr. Bupp, residing thereon.

Also, at the same place, A TRACT OF LAND, about 3 miles from Hanover, on the Black Rock road, adjoining John Hershey, John Lunz, and Krendler's School-house, in Heidleberg township, York county. It contains about 14 acres, about 5 acres of which are young Chesnut Timber—and will be shown by John Lunz.

☞Attendance given and terms made known by JACOB M. BOLLINGER,
Agent for the Heirs of Jacob Lohr, dec.
April 11, 1864. ts

Russell's

SCREW POWER COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Farmers wishing to purchase a good Machine—one of the most simple and durable that has been manufactured to our knowledge—a machine acknowledged by Machinists, not interested, to come the
NEAREST TO PERFECTION
of anything they ever saw. This machine has no side draft, no pressure on the horses' necks, and for lightness of draft
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
It can be easily worked with a span of small horses, in the heaviest grain or grass, without tagging. It is easily changed from a
MOWER TO A REAPER.
This machine has given satisfaction wherever sold and used. Certificates have been published to that effect, which will be found in my circulars, left at most of the public places.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS
have been made since last season which will render the machine still more efficient and durable.
FARMERS, EXAMINE THIS MACHINE
and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. We give the privilege of trying the machine before purchasing. Extras kept on hand in case of breaking. A specimen machine can be seen by calling with the subscriber, near Gettysburg, Harrisburg road.
WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.
April 11, 1864. tf

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE.)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.
G. B. YANTIS.
April 4, 1864. 3m*

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers hae just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.
COBEAN & CULP.
March 14, 1864.

Notice.

DANIEL POLLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Polley, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Gettysburg and the last named in Cumberland twp., they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. B. DANNER,
CHARLES B. POLLEY,
Mar. 28, 1864. 6t Executors.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.
Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—Plenty of new goods just opened. Also Boots, Shoes Hats, &c., &c., all cheap at BRINKERHOFF'S

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

Great Central Fair,

FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES AND REVENUES,
No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4, 1864.

THE Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors, and other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation. Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 730,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field.

These sufferings, it is our bounded duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, cannot refuse assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this Committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
REV. E. W. HUTTER, Cor'ding Sec'y.
McGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Sec'y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.
His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pa.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of N. J.
His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Governor of Del.
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

R'ht Rev. Bish. Potter.	Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter,
Most Rev. Bis'p Wood.	Chairman.
Rev. Bishop Simpson.	Mrs. George M. Dallas.
Rev. Dr. Brainard.	Mrs. John Sergean
Rev. W. C. Breed.	Mrs. John M. Scott.
Rev. E. W. Hutter.	Mrs. General Meade.
Rev. Isaac Leeser.	Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson.
Samuel M. Felton.	Mrs. Jos. Harrison, Jr.
John Edgar Thomson.	Mrs. Robt. W. Leaming.
Com. R. F. Stockton.	Mrs. L. Montg'y Bond.
Frederick Fraley.	Mrs. Geo. F. Weaver.
John Bingham.	Mrs. Geo. W. Harris.
George Williams.	Mrs. F. A. Drexel.
Rev. W. Suddards, D. D.	Mrs. M. N. Kelley.
Prof. Henry Coppee.	Mrs. John W. Forney.
C. P. Tutt, M. D.	Mrs. Samuel A. Crozer.
Dr. Walter Williamson	Mrs. Enoch Turley.
Hon. Oswald Thompson	Miss A. Sager.
Hon. J. R. Ludlow.	Miss Susan O'Neill.
N. B. Browne.	Miss Sallie Scott.
Daniel Dougherty	Miss Louisa E. Claghorn
and 90 others.	and 35 others.

April 25, 1864.

Jacob Harley,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY,)

NO. 622 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.—Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY; Solid SILVERWARE, and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at *low prices*.

Watches and Fine Clocks REPAIRED, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

☞Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.
April 18, 1864. 3m aug. 15 3m

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

First National Bank

OF GETTYSBURG.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, March 11th, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eleventh day of March, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Mar. 21, 1864. 2m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
Jan. 30, 1864. JOHN CULP.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.
Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.,
and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.
A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.
Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our assortment is large and fine, and trees remarkably thrifty and well grown. Catalogues can be had on application by mail, or at the office of "The Compiler."
EDW. J. EVANS & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 3m York, Penn'a.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations. Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—
CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD!
Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
March 28, 1864.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,
NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,
between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in
Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.,
to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
March 14, 1864.

$225. SEVEN OCTAVE $225.

Rosewood Piano Fortes.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 BROADWAY, N. Y.
New, Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with all latest improvements.

Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low price. Our Instruments received the highest award at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. TERMS NET CASH. Call or send for descriptive circular.
March 7, 1864. 3m

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the
BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,
at Danner & Ziegler's shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.
ADAM HOLTZWORTH.
Jan. 4, 1864. tf

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has
INCREASED THE STOCK,
and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR,
I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.
HENRY RIESER.
Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING,
March 7, 1864.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

VARIOUS.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

In Warren county, Illinois, there is a village called "Young America," that is all black, and has been the scene of many outrages upon Democrats, by soldiers instigated by Abolition residents. We learn from last week's *Peoria Mail*, that these abuses have been put an end to. An armed cavalcade, one fine morning, rode into the village—the rioters fled at their approach.—The cavalcade, composed of law-abiding freemen, announced that their sole object was to observe the peace and obey the laws, and that they *meant to do it*. They demanded and received the pledges of some fifty of the leading Abolitionists in and around the village, that no more outrages should be perpetrated on Democrats. Peace and law thus re-established, they paid their hotel bills, and, in silence and perfect order, rode out of the village as they had entered it. It appears that *some* things can be done as well as others, and a *great deal better, too!*

☞There is in the State of New Jersey a "lucky dog." Three years ago he was a butcher—not a well-to-do butcher, but a starving fellow, who peddled cheap meats through the country. He went into the war a captain. One month after he left home he sent back two boxes of solid silver ware which he "found" in Virginia. He became a major, and was so successful in *finding* things that he has purchased property to the amount of $20,000. The boys in his neighborhood understand matters, and when they have occasion to speak of a *thief* they call him a "*finder*."

The Proposed Amendments to the Internal Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The tax bill reported in the House of Representatives to increase the Revenue of the government provides the following rates: Coal illuminating oil, etc., 20 cents per gallon; ground coffee and substitutes, 1 cent per pound; molasses, syrup of molasses, etc., 5 per centum, ad valorem; sugars 1 and 2 cents per pound; paper of all descriptions, 3 per centum ad valorem; salt, 6 per 100 pounds; pig iron $1 per ton; blooms, slabs, or loops, $1,50 per ton; stoves and hollow-ware, $3 per ton; leather of all descriptions, 5 per cent. ad valorem; grape wines, 5 cents per gallon, all other wines or liquors called wine, 25 cents per gallon; ready made clothing, boots, shoes, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and worsted, 5 per cent. ad valorem; cavendish, plug, twist and stemmed tobacco, 25 cents; smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems and shorts and refuse, 10 cents; snuff and snuff flour, 35 cents; fine cut, 35 cents; cigars valued at $10 per thousand, $5 per thousand; valued at 10 to $20, $7 per thousand; valued at 20 to $40 per thousand, $12; valued at 40 to $75 per thousand, $25; valued at over $75 per thousand, $40. First proof spirits, sold or removed for consumption prior to July 1st, 60 cents per gallon; after July and prior to January 1st, 1865, $1; after January 1st, $1.25. Distilled spirits and refined coal oil may be exported without excise duty.

The President's Disloyal Relations.—The Chicago *Post*, alluding to the passage of Mrs. Lincoln's sister, with contraband goods, through our lines, endorses a strong condemnation of Mr. Lincoln for his alleged course in the affair, and adds the following interesting statement:

"In the recent diabolical outbreak of secessionists in Coles county, in this State, two of Mr. Lincoln's own cousins were among the active and leading participators in the attack upon the soldiers, and fortunately both of them are now prisoners.—They are W. F. Hanks, of Charleston, and S. Greenville Hanks, of Big Creek, Edgar county. The latter, when arrested, *boasted that he was the man who killed Surgeon York.*"

To be sure, the President ought not to be held responsible for the doings of his own or his wife's relations; but since it is the fashion with some extremists to judge a man disloyal because his father, son, brother or cousin may be a secessionist, we don't see why the rule, if it is a good one, should not have a universal application.—*Buffalo Courier.*

High Authority.—In the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, a spirited debate took place between Senators Wilkinson and Sherman, during which Mr. Wilkinson charged Sherman with making his speech for the purpose of defeating Abraham Lincoln for President, declaring that *there was an organization to defeat* Lincoln *at all hazards.* This is high authority, foreboding no good to the present Administration, but comforting to the great, conservative, Democratic party.—This organization is the *Fremont* party, with Greeley, the "New Nation," and several German papers at the head of the list as leaders. We only hope they may "defeat Lincoln at all hazards," for there never was a man that more richly deserved defeat.—We trust further that Lincoln's defeat will be McClellan's triumph, and that by this time next year, we may see the Union restored under the Constitution, even if it should take the *breath* from every fanatic in the Northern and Southern States. Let every patriot watch the signs of the times. What man cannot do, Providence may effect in confounding the machinations of the evil men now in power.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

☞The following curious advertisement appeared in a remote corner of the *Dispatch*, last week:

"UNION HALL."—A meeting of Republicans is requested on Saturday eve., April 1st, proximo, at the (supposed) "Union Reading Room," to take into consideration the expulsion of the "New York Tribune" by a clique of Copperhead, Pro-Slavery Republicans. HUMAN FREEDOM.

"Copperhead, Pro-Slavery Republicans," is decidedly good. We are not in the secret of the patriotic association monopolizing all the loyalty in the city, and cannot furnish a report of the proceedings resulting from the above announcement.—*Erie Observer.*

An English Abolitionist.—Geo. Thompson said in Boston the other day, that when he came to this country twenty-nine years ago: "I was a disturber of the public peace; I was an enemy to the Union; I was thought worthy to be denounced by your President in an address to Congress; I am unchanged." This is a fair sample of the kind of men who are perambulating the country and instructing American citizens in their political duty.

☞The great ornament of the English Bench, Chief Justice Holt, once replied to an earnest entreaty to stretch a point of law a little, in a case where equity evidently demanded it: "we cannot alter the law till the law makers direct us; we must conform to the law, as it is at present, not what it will be to-morrow; we are upon our oaths so to do." How unlike a great majority of Judges in our country, who have allowed themselves to become the truculent tools of usurpation and despotism.

☞It has been thought that people are degenerating because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long at the present rates.

☞The Turners of Chicago have rented their Hall to the Democratic National Convention to be held in that city on the Fourth of July next. The rent to be paid is $2,000.

ADVERT'S.

"Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has given evidence in thousands of cases of its power to cure in Consumption of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and eruptions on any part of the body."

* * * "Those who are troubled with throat and lung diseases, cannot do better than get a bottle of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and use it according to directions."

* * * "We believe that one dollar spent for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will do more to purify the blood and cure scrofulous sores than ten dollars on any other remedy."

* * * "The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

* * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial does its work at once, and the patient is immediately relieved and cured."

☞Don't fail to read the next column.

Mar. 21, 1864. 6t

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? HAVE YOU SORE THROAT? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, CONSUMPTION?

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of disease which sweeps to the grave at least "one sixth" of death's victims.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Pa., the proprietor of "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

Many, not only of the people, but physicians of every school and practice, are daily asking me, "What is the principle or cause of your success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption?" My answer is this:

The invigoration of the digestive organs—the strengthening of the debilitated system—the purification and enrichment of the blood, must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, subduing inflammation, and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this two-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with Nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

I ask all to read the following certificates. They are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation:—

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir—I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave, but thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 N. Second street, and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.

REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1221 Wylie Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an infallible cure for Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Inflammation of the Lungs.

Mr. Ward says:

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms; I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend: I tried it, and I am thankful to say that after using four large, and one small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 N. Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets.

JOHN WARD.

Read the following from Utica:

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which was recommended for my daughter by Dr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond care, and had employed the best of medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for all those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases besides that of my daughter that it has entirely cured of long standing coughs.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN V. PARKER,
Daguerrean Artist,
126 Genesee street, Utica.

* * * :—I have used Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial in my family, and can cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for colds, coughs, and to those predisposed to consumption.

DR. G. A. FOSTER,
160 Genesee street.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial when taken in connection with Dr. Whishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will cure Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the kidneys, and female complaints.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS and ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Prepared only by the Proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 10 North Second Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

March 31, 1864. 1y

Committee for a Day's Labor.

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.
Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues."
Office No. 118 S. SEVENTH ST.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

THIS Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers!

What the people can do in their separate trades!

What Pennsylvania can do!
What New Jersey can do!
What Delaware can do!
What each county can do!
What each city and town can do!
What each profession can do!
What each trade can do!
What each occupation can do!
What each manufactory can do!
What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do!
What each mine can do!
What each workshop can do!
What each family can do!
What each man can do!
What each woman can do!
What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show to the world what American freemen are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.

The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!

Organize in your workshops—in your families.

Let the men organize.
Let the women organize.
Let the trades organize.
Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions.—Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
Mrs. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairwoman of Ladies' Committee.
M. J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

April 25, 1864.

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S
DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—
Just opened a fine assortment of
Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.

Jan. 18, 1864.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR!
EXCELSIOR!!
EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consistiag of

Over Coats,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants
Pantaloons, Vests

Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN
COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
— ALSO —
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will run as follows:

First Train will leave Gettysburg at 6.30, A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8, A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Return at 6, P. M., with passengers from same points. Passengers can also reach Baltimore the same day by this train. R. McCURDY, President.

Dec. 28, 1863.

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞Call and examine at the sign of the

May 11, 1863. RED FRONT.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Eyre & Landell,

FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864.

100 pcs $1 Fancy Silks. 50 pcs India Silks, $1.
100 " good black " 200 " Ordered Plain SILKS. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET.
Brown Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, per yard.
Black " $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. "
Moire Antiques, all colors.
Magnificent Grenadies.
Magnificent Organdies.
Richest Chintzes and Percales. Spring Shawls.
New Household Staple Goods.

N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.

March 7, 1864 3m

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞PRINCIPAL Depot 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 29, 1864.

Come with a Rush.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Another Car Load.

BRINKERHOFF keeps up with the times by getting new goods almost every week.—He spares no effort to accommodate his numerous customers. "Quick sales and small profits," is his motto.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at

Aug. 24. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE
Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS AND COARSE COATS,
your
CLOTH COATS AND CASSIMERE COATS
your
FROCK COATS AND BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS AND MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS AND EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS AND WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS AND CHEAP COATS,
because he sells cheaper than anybody else.
☞Go to
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE,
on
BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG,
for your
CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,
for your
FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS AND CHEAP PANTS,
because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's.
☞PICKING'S☜
is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS AND FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS.
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
MILITARY VESTS and all kinds of Vests, cheaper than any other store in the county.

GO TO PICKING'S FOR
Valises,
Trunks,
Carpet Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas,
Gent. Shawls,
Clothes Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Blacking Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
Thread Gloves,
Comforters,
Fine Shirts,
Course Shirts,
Cassimere Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Merino Shirts,
Lambswool Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Under Shirts,
Flannel Drawers,
Woollen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck-ties,
Cravats,
Collars,
Paper Collars,
Gum Shoes,
Buffalo Shoes,
Cotton Socks,
Woollen Socks,
Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Combs,
Redding Combs,
Buffalo Shoes,
Gum Combs,
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Razors,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Soap,
Shaving Brushes,
Violins,
Violin Strings,
Violin Bows,

☞If you want an ACCORDEON Go to Picking.
If you want a POCKET KNIFE Go to Picking.
If you want a SILVER THIMBLE Go to Picking.
If you want a FINE SEGAR Go to Pick in
If you want SMOKING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want CHEWING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want SUSPENDERS Go to Picking
If you want STEEL PENS Go to Picking
If you want GOOD PENCILS Go to Picking.
If you want SLEIGH BELLS Go to Picking
If you want a NEW SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a CHEAP SUIT Go to Picking
If you want CHEAP CLOTHES Go to Picking
If you want to BUY CHEAP Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD FIT Go to Picking
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking

For he has received another large stock of NEW GOODS which he is selling to old customers and new customers at the lowest prices.

☞PICKING'S late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1863.

Row & Woods,

(Successors to R. F. McIlheny.)
CORNER OF YORK ST. AND DIAMOND,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,

have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco, and all other kinds for men and boys.

LADIES' SHOES.

Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Of every size, quality and style, for men, boys and children.

MISSES' HATS.

A large lot of the latest styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts, of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.

UNDER-WEAR.

A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.

SOCKS.

Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton, of all kinds—cheap as ever.

GLOVES.

Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.

SEGARS,

Of the finest flavor and best manufacture imported and domestic, selected with care.

WALL PAPER.

For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes, Centre Pieces, Fire-board Prints, Door Paper, of various kinds.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain papers of different colors.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.

Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. TERMS CASH.

ROW & WOODS.

Dec. 7, 1863. tf

1864. { PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. } .4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

Now is the Time.

ROW & WOODS, corner of York street and Diamond, Gettysburg, are closing out a large lot of WALL PAPER at very low prices. In the Spring paper will cost double what it can be bought at now. [Dec. 21, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', the sign of RED FRONT.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Stratton Bryant & Co.

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Sts.,
New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is, to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end, a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house. After becoming proficient in the Science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c. learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and despatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good, for an unlimited period, in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those only who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular. Address:

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 1y Philadelphia.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduating Course, which includes a continuance in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirely new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Feb. 1, 1861. 10m

Portable Printing Offices.

FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.

Address ADAMS' PRESS CO.,
31 Park Row, N. Y., and 25 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

January 25, 1864. 1y

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 138 North Second St., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches: Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—all of which will be sold low for cash.

M. I. TOBIAS & CO.'S best quality full jeweled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 186.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

CALL at CHRISMER'S for your Ale, Porter, &c., &c.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®